

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

VIETNAM EMBARGO

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the Clinton administration has just made one of the most outrageous and unspeakable policy decisions I have seen in my 16 years in Congress.

Lifting our trade embargo against the heinous Government of Vietnam is a slap in the face of every veteran of a foreign war, every family member of such a veteran, and anyone who truly believes in freedom.

The Clinton administration has just given away the last bit of leverage we had to get a full accounting of our missing.

Sure, Hanoi will offer up bits and pieces of evidence on the way to full diplomatic relations.

But with the embargo lifted, the skids are already greased for this. The logic of lifting the embargo leads inexorably toward establishing full diplomatic relations, and Hanoi knows this.

Thus, they now have no incentive to really come clean on the MIA issue.

Unless, of course, one believes that the regime in Hanoi thinks like we do, and will respond to kind gestures. Indeed, this is precisely the mentality of those who supported lifting the embargo all these years.

Just be nice to them, and they will be nice to us, right?

Well, Mr. Speaker, that is a lot of hogwash. The Vietnamese regime does not think like us.

The regime in Hanoi is an unelected, illegitimate, Communist dictatorship, with one of the worst human rights record in the world.

Every major human rights monitoring organization, including the President's own State Department, acknowledges this.

This is the same regime that signed the Paris Peace Accords in 1973 and began violating them immediately.

This is the same regime that invaded South Vietnam in 1975 with Soviet tanks, forcing our disgraceful final withdrawal, aided and abetted by liberal American politicians.

And, Mr. Speaker, this is the same regime that lied about how many of our men it was holding at the time of the peace accords. We know this for a fact.

And just who is it that believes all of this hogwash about Hanoi's good intentions, Mr. Speaker?

Well, lo and behold, it is the same people who got it wrong on Vietnam in the first place.

The same ones who cheered on our enemies 25 years ago.

The same ones who told us that the Viet Cong, the Viet Minh and, yes, even the Khmer Rouge were just "agrarian reformers."

The same people who denied that Ho Chi Minh was a Communist, despite the fact that he founded the Indochinese Communist Party in 1930.

The same ones who got it wrong about the Soviets, the cold war, Euromissiles, and the Sandinistas.

Remember the doctrine of moral equivalence? The nuclear freeze? Bumper stickers that said "Nicaragua Is Not Our Enemy?"

The list is endless. These people were wrong about all of these things over three decades, and they are wrong about Vietnam today.

They never understood the fundamental nature of Communist totalitarianism, Mr. Speaker.

They never understood, and still don't understand, that when talking about Communist countries, it is imperative to distinguish between rulers and ruled.

That is why it is folly to think that we are doing the Vietnamese people a favor by lifting the embargo.

And that is why it is folly to believe that this action will induce the Hanoi tyrants to be more forthcoming about our MIA's.

Indeed, the thinking of those who supported lifting the embargo is so far off base that it is hard to believe that they really believe their own rhetoric.

In my view, what we have here is an attempt—yet another attempt—by those who were on the wrong side of history to wash their hands of that history.

I can imagine the guilt that some of these people must feel, Mr. Speaker.

They cheered on guerrilla movements and regimes that turned out to be barbarian enemies of America.

They refused to support our troops and then watched 58,000 of them die and hundreds of thousands more get wounded.

They hounded us out of Vietnam and, oops, then they realized that some of our boys were still there.

And, of course, their beloved cause, socialism, has disintegrated before their eyes, unmasking what has been an unspeakable nightmare for scores of countries and billions of human beings.

This guilt has to be especially deep for draft dodgers, Mr. Speaker.

Imagine, in addition to all of the above rude awakenings, having to live with the fact that, due to your cowardice and selfishness, someone else may have died in Vietnam.

But instead of admitting that they were on the wrong side of history;

Instead of admitting that they aided and abetted a barbaric enemy during Vietnam and the cold war;

Instead of admitting that they were selfish;

Or that they were cowards;

These people have chosen, once again, the easy and selfish way out.

They have washed their hands of history, so that the final rewriting of it can begin.

It all makes me sick to my stomach, Mr. Speaker.

CELEBRATING AFRICAN-AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS DURING BLACK HISTORY MONTH—FEBRUARY 1994

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, February is the month set aside to acknowledge the contributions made to this Nation by African-Americans, and the rich contributions of Louisville and Jefferson County, KY, African-Americans.

The Intergovernmental Black History Committee began in 1981 in Louisville to recognize the achievements and contributions of African-Americans in the workplace, in the community, and in our country. From its genesis as an adjunct to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the committee has grown into an organization comprised of 22 Federal, State, and local sponsoring agencies.

Efforts are also underway in the capital of Kentucky, Frankfort, to raise the awareness of Kentuckians to the contributions of African-Americans to the history and culture of the Commonwealth. A 15-member African-American Heritage Commission has been established by Governor Brereton Jones to advise the Education, Arts and Humanities cabinet as well as to encourage other public and private agencies to recognize African-American contributions. From this effort, a statewide network is planned which will promote the selection and preservation of sites and artifacts significant to black history.

Black History Month gives us all the opportunity to recognize and honor those who made significant contributions to the United States, to Kentucky, to Louisville and Jefferson Counties, and all the States and localities of our Nation.

INDEPENDENT COUNSEL LAW

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, on February 10, 1994, my attendance was required in my hometown of El Paso, TX. Unfortunately, this meant that I was unable to participate in the debate on H.R. 811, the independent counsel reauthorization. If I had been in attendance I would have supported the Bryant amendment to H.R. 811 and final passage of the legislation.

Since 1978, independent counsel investigations have cost the American taxpayers over \$45 million. H.R. 811 contains fiscal and administrative controls which will restrain spending by independent counsels and increase oversight of their activities, while preserving

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

their autonomy and ability to investigate officials in a fair and even manner. It does not prohibit the appointment of an independent counsel in matters involving Members of Congress, but leaves it to the discretion of the Attorney General.

I fully support H.R. 811 and urge the conferees once appointed to move in an expeditious manner so that Attorney General Reno will not be without this important tool.

TAX-EXEMPT MUNICIPAL BONDS

HON. WILLIAM J. JEFFERSON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. JEFFERSON. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a bill in the form of a technical amendment to the rules governing the private use exception found in the provisions of the Code relating to tax-exempt municipal bonds. More specifically, this bill deals with these provisions as applied to the contracting out of the operations and maintenance [O&M] of water and wastewater facilities owned by the municipalities that issue these bonds.

Municipalities today face ever increasing costs of labor and compliance with Federal and State regulations governing the treatment of water and wastewater. Many modern cities contract with private businesses to provide cost-efficient O&M services. These contracts serve several desirable purposes. First, these contracts enable the municipalities to deliver the same or, in most cases, improved services to their citizens while at the same time being able to maintain the cost of providing those services at a reasonable level, that is, without the need to increase taxes or fees, furthermore, contract O&M also helps municipalities to avoid employee layoffs and, when necessary, to provide the municipality with a means of funding the alternate employment of laid-off workers.

These cost-savings techniques can be achieved only with a long-term contract for the O&M of the water and wastewater facility, because a longer term enables the private firm to recover its initial investment in the facilities. Congress has provided a means of assisting municipalities in funding the capital cost of public facilities through the use of tax-exempt bonds. However, Congress did not intend these benefits to inure to private businesses through exclusive use of essentially public facilities. In order to qualify for tax-exempt financing, the municipality must therefore own and use the facility. The rules provided by the Congress, however, to prevent such private uses impose a requirement upon the municipality to: First, limit the term of any O&M contract to 5 years, and second, to provide in the contract that the municipality may terminate the contract, without penalty, at the end of the third contract year.

The bill I introduce today revises the first requirement by lengthening the allowable term of the O&M contract to 15 years and eliminates the second requirement. The lengthening of the contract term is meant to comport more closely to usual and customary business practice, and also works to cause a cor-

responding reduction in the contract price for O&M.

The application of these requirements to water and wastewater O&M contracts serves no discernible public purpose, since it is not possible to privately use a publicly owned water or wastewater facility. Therefore, I invite my colleagues to cosponsor this bill.

SALUTE TO THE MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize and commend the Multiple Sclerosis Association of America, in the Philadelphia area, for being acknowledged by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration [NASA] for implementing—to the benefit of MS sufferers—a space-derived personal cooling system.

The cool suit lowers body temperature and alleviates MS problems with breathing, talking, and fatigue to provide a better quality of life.

The Multiple Sclerosis Association of America has placed cool suits in more than 50 MS care centers in the United States. Additionally, the Multiple Sclerosis Association has sponsored a 12-week, detailed study of the microclimate system.

The system, which consists of a head cap and a torso vest, is a spinoff from space technology. It regulates body temperature with a cooling unit and pump. It can lower a patient's core temperature 1 degree Fahrenheit in 30 to 40 minutes, according to a NASA report.

Multiple Sclerosis Association of America founder, John Hodson, Sr., estimates that more than 100,000 MS patients will be able to get microclimate treatment.

The Multiple Sclerosis Association of America offers their members and families a wide variety of services free of charge, including a toll-free 24-hour hotline, patient educational information and referral, therapeutic equipment, peer counseling, barrier-free housing, a bi-monthly newsletter, a health resource panel, social and group activities, public advocacy and support, and volunteer assistance and support groups.

Since 1970, the Multiple Sclerosis Association of America's main thrust lies in the belief of MS'ers helping MS'ers. Cofounder Ruth Hodson, a MS patient, created this unique self-help organization with the goal of offering practical and knowledgeable advice and support to fellow MS'ers.

Most of the Multiple Sclerosis Association of America's board of directors are MS patients; yet they have battled this disease to develop a successful, national health care association dedicated to meeting the needs of others. The Multiple Sclerosis Association of America generated 513 million audience public information impressions in 1993 on television and radio nationally. Through these audience impressions, it received over 10,000 calls on its 1-800 nationwide hotline number.

By the year 2000, Multiple Sclerosis Association of America plans to build 15 to 20 barrier-free apartment complexes across the country.

The Multiple Sclerosis Association of America has brought great credit upon itself as an organization, its founder, John Hodson, Sr., its staff, and the thousands of volunteers that it motivates and coordinates.

Mr. Speaker, I salute the Multiple Sclerosis Association of America for the excellence of the organization's aid to MS sufferers and the organization's high reputation.

TRIBUTE TO BUTTEVILLE GENERAL STORE

HON. MICHAEL J. KOPETSKI

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. KOPETSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the longest operating general store in my home State of Oregon. This general store, in Oregon's Fifth Congressional District, is located in the community of Butteville. The Butteville General Store is often overlooked, but played a major role in the development of the area.

Butteville is named for a well-known hill, about a mile to the southwest, called La Butte by the early settlers on French Prairie. The village, laid out by Messrs. Abernathy and Beer, started with a few scattered cabins, but soon became known as La Butte, and by 1850, was recognized as Butteville. Because of its location, Butteville was expected to grow rapidly into a metropolis. It lay at the extreme northern edge of French Prairie, along the Willamette River, 16 miles above Oregon City. Much of its trade was drawn from the prairie ranchers, many of whom were retired French-Canadian trappers for the Hudson's Bay Co. Wheat and other produce was handled at the Butteville warehouse and shipped north for export to the Sandwich Islands and China.

The Butteville General Store came into existence through the efforts of Francis Xavier Matthieu. Matthieu was born in Terrebonne, near Montreal, Canada. He migrated to St. Louis where he joined the American Fur Co. and spent the next 3 years as a fur trapper. Tired of a trapper's life, Matthieu met the Emigrant Company of 1842 at Fort Laramie and decided to travel to Oregon.

Reaching Oregon City late in September, Matthieu learned of the French-Canadians settled on the prairie approximately 16 miles up the Willamette River. He pushed on to Champoe, where he received a warm welcome from his fellow countrymen.

Through the long winter, Matthieu stayed with his countrymen and was able to allay many of their fears concerning the possibility of future rule by the United States. He undoubtedly convinced many it would be safe to join the American settlers in forming a temporary government. He played an important role in establishing the Provisional Government of Oregon, casting a favorable vote in the historic Champoe meeting of May 2, 1843. That same day Matthieu was chosen a constable for the district.

In 1846, Matthieu took a donation claim, about a mile southwest of Butteville. Butteville attained its majority when Matthieu opened a general mercantile business in 1850 or 1851.

He had many friends among his Canadian-French countrymen, and when he opened his store, in a building constructed half of logs and half of crude boards, many of his countrymen came from considerable distance to trade with him.

At least a portion of Matthieu's store sales were paid for in trade. This meant trappers, settlers, and Indians exchanged such products as beaver skins, buckskin, salt, salmon, wheat, shingles, and saw logs, for staple commodities; or, as frequently occurred, they gave these as payment for indebtedness contracted with one another.

So significant was the advent of this store that it has sometimes been erroneously stated that Francois Xavier Matthieu was Butteville's founder.

Mr. Speaker, the Butteville General Store continues to exist as a center of commerce and a place where residents and visitors alike may reflect on the area's history and settlement.

JAKE GAITHER, GREAT AMERICAN

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House, I rise today to pay tribute to Alonso Smith "Jake" Gaither. Jake was the legendary head football coach of Florida A&M University from 1945 to 1969. He passed away last Friday. He was 90 years old.

Gaither coached the Rattler football team for 25 seasons compiling 203 wins, 36 losses, and 4 ties. His winning percentage of .844 has been exceeded by only five college coaches in history, although none have won as many games. Three times he was chosen as college football's national coach of the year by the Associated Press, the American Football Coaches Association, and the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics. He is the only college football coach ever to receive college football's "triple crown." He was elected to the College Hall of Fame of the National Football Foundation and the same year received the Amos Alonzo Staff and the Walter Camp Awards. No other college coach since has received all three awards, let alone received them all in the same year.

But that is only part of Jake Gaither's legacy. Coach Gaither was much more than an innovative football coach who taught the likes of Paul "Bear" Bryant, Ara Parseghian, Woody Hayes, Eddie Robinson, Bobby Bowden, and others at his annual coaching clinics. Much of what Jake Gaither leaves behind had nothing to do with football and everything to do with teaching his boys lessons to see them through life. Jake and his wife, Sadie, never had children, so each of his players in essence became a part of their family. He taught his "boys" character. He taught them values.

Gaither once said, "I can teach a lot more character winning than I can losing." Gaither taught a lot of character. He was determined to work on the whole youngster, not just the athlete. He told his boys, "You will be gentle-

men off the field and on. You will be good Floridians off the field and on. You will be good Americans off the field and on."

Gaither also said, "A coach shouldn't be as concerned about what kind of player he's developing in college as what kind of man he's seen in 15 years."

Perhaps former Congressman Don Fuqua said it best: "Few men have achieved the success that Jake Gaither has known in his profession. Few men have achieved such universal respect and love from his fellow man. Few men have known the thrill that has come to this compassionate giant in taking young men and instilling confidence and pride in them to the extent that those lessons are never forgotten."

Mr. Speaker, we have lost not only a great teacher, motivator, and innovator, but a great Floridian and, indeed, a great American.

CONGRATULATIONS AND THANKS TO MARK W. COSTA

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, one of the things that makes America the truly great country that it is, is its spirit of voluntarism—the willingness of citizens from all backgrounds and occupations to give of their time and talents to make their communities better places in which to live and work.

The community of Corona, CA, has been fortunate to have an exceptionally dedicated group of citizens who give freely of their energies and talents to make our city and country such desirable places to live. One of these exceptional citizens is Mr. Mark Costa.

Mr. Costa has been involved in a wide range of civic activities. He has served on the Historic Preservation Society, the Chamber of Commerce Executive Committee, and the Corona Public Library Board of Trustees.

He is also the past president of the Corona/Norco Amateur Club, and a communications specialist with the Orange County Fire Department. In addition, he helped organize the Corona Police Department Emergency Communications Volunteer Program.

Mark is a native of our county, and a graduate of Corona High School and Riverside Community College. He has been a successful businessman and a dedicated family man. He and his wife, Teresa, are the kinds of people we are proud to call our neighbors.

On behalf of the citizens of the 43d Congressional District, I wish to extend my thanks and appreciation to Mr. Mark Costa for his service as president of the Corona Chamber of Commerce and for all he has done for our community.

PROHIBIT THE RECEIPT OF EXPLOSIVES WITHOUT A FEDERAL PERMIT

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to require a Federal permit to receive explosives and to require a background check before a purchase of explosives.

This past Christmas, four bombs exploded in western New York and killed five people. The explosives to make these bombs were purchased using a fake ID and transported across State lines. Currently, anyone with a proper identification can walk in, fill out a Federal form, and purchase explosives. No permits are required and no background checks are conducted if the purchaser states he will not cross State lines.

In 1993, 46,000 transactions occurred utilizing this loophole in Federal regulations. This represents 455 million pounds of explosives. This is alarming to say the least.

My legislation will close this dangerous Federal loophole by abolishing this walk in authorization and require everyone who purchases explosives, except for purchases of small amounts of low explosives like gunpowder, to have a Federal permit. In addition, my bill will also utilize the instant background system established by the Brady bill for screening purchases by individuals not licensed by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Mr. Speaker, it is imperative that we close this loophole before anyone else is killed or injured. I urge your support for this legislation and urge all my colleagues to join me in bringing responsible restrictions on the purchase of explosives.

EDITORIAL TELLS US WHO IS LOSING THE WAR ON ILLEGAL DRUGS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the National Institute of Drug Abuse reveals that more American teenagers are using a variety of drugs than they did just 2 years ago.

The report also indicates that this bothersome trend reverses the trend of the 1980's toward decreased drug use.

So what does that tell us? It tells us that we were winning the drug war in the 1980's, but are now starting to lose it.

Is anyone really surprised, Mr. Speaker, that the first President to represent the 1960's counterculture should decline to continue the war against drugs? President Clinton has all but abolished the National Drug Control Policy Office in his first year in office. He has appointed a Surgeon General who thinks drugs should be legalized.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, we are losing the war on drugs, because the fortress is now being guarded by our enemies in this war.

I place in today's RECORD an editorial from the largest daily newspaper in our district, the Albany Times-Union, which laments, as do I and every American, the ground we have lost in a war we must win if our children and grandchildren are to have a viable future.

[From the Albany (NY) Times Union, Feb. 12, 1994]

A DRUG WAR SETBACK

The issue: A new survey shows drug use is up among teenagers.

Our opinion: The Clinton administration can't afford to send mixed messages on this scourge.

The national effort against illegal drug use has been dealt a setback.

An extensive survey just conducted for the National Institute on Drug Abuse reveals more American teenagers are using a variety of illicit drugs than they did just two years ago.

The percentage increases are small—1 or 2 or 3 percent depending on the drug—but they are alarming. That's because this increase marks a departure from the trend of generally decreased use that began in the late '70s and early '80s. It is also worrying, however, because the same survey found that fewer teenagers disapprove of drug use today than just a short time ago.

What does this all mean?

Most surely that the "war" against illegal drug use will never be completely "won." The drug abuse problem, like the alcohol abuse problem which began earlier, will always be with us.

That means, in turn, that society's efforts to control drug abuse must also not flag.

Unfortunately, the campaign has already been relaxed. We no longer see as many anti-drug messages in the mass media, for example, as we did a few years ago, and there even might have been "messages" sent out of Washington that drug abuse is not such a great problem. Some critics, at any rate, have interpreted President Clinton's decreased staffing of the National Drug Control Policy Office in that light; just as others viewed the surgeon general's suggestion that drugs be legalized as a backing down in the drug fight.

However that might be, it is patently clear that we cannot let down our guard. The message must continue to be drummed: These drugs are illegal and they are dangerous. This truth, no matter how great the effort of dissemination, will never get through to everyone. But recent experience seems to show that any easing up in the campaign will mean ground lost.

NELLE HORLANDER: HONORED FOR SERVICE TO THE COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS OF AMERICA

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, today, I am paying well-deserved tribute to Nelle Pitcock Horlander for her long and productive career as Kentucky representative of the Communications Workers of America [CWA], AFL-CIO.

When one looks over the life and career of Nelle Horlander, one cannot help but be im-

pressed by her many achievements and accomplishments.

Nelle was born in Dry Fork, KY, and attended a one-room school house. Nelle eventually moved to Louisville, and completed her studies at the University of Louisville in 1948. Her entire life from that point on has been dedicated to service to her fellow man and woman.

Nelle's first job was at Walgreen Drugs and from there she moved to Southern Bell. It was at this point in her life that she began to serve her coworkers by becoming active in the Communication Workers Union, and in 1969, Nelle found her true calling in life, and went to work full-time for the CWA. She has devoted her talents to the CWA union for the past 44 years, 20 of which have been spent at the helm of the Kentucky CWA.

Her achievements in her CWA career include: Union steward, secretary/treasurer and president of local 10310; committee memberships in the Legislative/Political Committee and Education Committee; Retirees Club Liaison; and, member of the CWA's Organizing Committee, Building Committee, Bylaws Committee, and Community Services Committee.

Nelle has also been active in the community in the Metro United Way, the Goals for Greater Louisville Organization, the Kentucky Health Care Coalition, and the Metropolitan Housing Coalition. She has also served the Democratic Party of Jefferson County and the Kentucky Democratic Party in numerous ways over the years.

In 1975, Nelle received the League of Women Voters Citizenship Award. In 1977, she was awarded the Brotherhood Award by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Kentuckiana Chapter. Nelle said in her acceptance speech: "In the spirit of Sisterhood, I proudly accept the Brotherhood Award." And, so, from that time on, the award has been known as the Brotherhood/Sisterhood Award.

It has been a privilege knowing and working with Nelle in our community. I join her coworkers, her friends and her family: husband, Harold Horlander; children, Shelly and Jeffrey; and grandchildren, Anson, Austin and Ashley, in wishing her all the best and continued good fortune in the future.

TRIBUTE TO LARRY ISENBERG

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Larry Isenberg, who has served as municipal attorney in the borough of Pompton Lakes for the past quarter of a century. I am very proud to join with his family and many friends as he is honored for his many years of service.

In addition to his position with the borough, Mr. Isenberg has kept a strong commitment to the community. He maintained a law practice in Pompton Lakes with his father, Gershon Isenberg, in which he provided legal services to the Pompton Lakes/Riverdale First Aid Squad at no charge.

The Isenberg Family has been civically active to Pompton Lakes in other ways. They are founding members of the Pompton Lakes Jewish Center. Moreover, Larry and his wife, Ellie, were both active members of the Pompton Lakes High School Band Boosters when their four sons attended high school.

The Borough of Pompton Lakes has benefited from Mr. Isenberg's time and service. It is with great pleasure that I join with my colleagues in wishing him many more wonderful years and continued success.

TRIBUTE TO RAYMOND W. LABARGE

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to extend my recognition and sincere thanks to Raymond W. LaBarge for over 40 years of leadership and outstanding civic involvement. Raymond, a lifelong resident of Leeds, MA, exemplifies unsurpassed dedication and commitment to the needs of the local community. Raymond has exhibited exceptional public service both as an elected official and as a citizen volunteer.

Raymond has held various elected offices throughout his 44 years of public service, and has left a significant impact on the neighborhoods of Leeds, Florence, and the city of Northampton. Raymond served on the Northampton City Council from 1983 to 1993 and enthusiastically worked to implement improvements in the city and surrounding neighborhoods. He was concerned with the upkeep and repair of bridges, streets, and sewer lines and worked to maintain the public infrastructure. Raymond advocated beautification and worked to provide the residents with open space for recreation. Raymond supported sound neighborhood planning, and was always receptive to the input of residents.

Education is another area which benefited greatly from Raymond's years of public service. Raymond demonstrated his strong commitment to education through direct action on the Northampton School Committee from 1977 to 1983. Raymond served as the ward Seven representative for 6 years, school committee vice-chair for 2 years and as chair of the budget committee for 1 year.

In light of Raymond W. LaBarge's record of action and accomplishments in public service and community activities, I believe that he is well deserving of public recognition and sincerest gratitude. Through his hard work and commitment he has touched the lives of many people and positively influenced the city he has unselfishly served over his career. Raymond has earned the respect and admiration of the people of Leeds, Florence, and the city of Northampton, and I join them in saluting this fine citizen.

PASSAGE OF H.R. 3345 IMPERATIVE

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, on February 10, 1994 my attendance was required in my hometown of El Paso, TX. Unfortunately, this meant that I was unable to cast my vote in support of H.R. 3345, the work force restructuring legislation. Passage of H.R. 3345 is imperative if the administration is to achieve its goal of reducing the Federal work force by 252,000 full time positions.

The Senate is expected to pass a significantly different version of H.R. 3345 which will require the agency to contribute 26 percent of the salary for civil service retirees who accept the buyout incentive. The Senate position will require a greater agency contribution than the House version of H.R. 3345 which requires a 17-percent contribution for employees electing regular retirement and a 9-percent contribution for employees electing to take an early retirement.

The House-passed H.R. 3345 will allow the agencies to offer more buyouts than the Senate version. Thus, reducing the amount of Federal employees subject to a reduction in force. As we know, reductions in force result in a disproportionate number of women and minorities being laid off. This is unacceptable in a time when President Clinton is trying to promote a Federal work force that resembles all Americans. H.R. 3345 will also empower the agencies to selectively offer the incentive, allow the agencies to target middle management for reduction.

My office has been contacted by hundreds of Federal employees in my district who will retire if offered an incentive. However, without the incentive most have said they will stay in their current position unless they are laid off. I fully support the House position on this measure and urge the conferees once appointed to adopt the House version.

INVESTMENTS IN RETIREMENT VEHICLES

HON. WILLIAM J. JEFFERSON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. JEFFERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to correct what I believe to be an unintended consequence of the existing provisions of the Tax Code governing investments in retirement vehicles. This bill will allow taxpayers who lose their jobs due to corporate downsizing to roll over tax-free any lump-sum payment received as part of the termination into an individual retirement account [IRA] or similar qualified vehicle.

Without this legislation, many workers, generally 5 to 10 years shy of retirement age, will see between 40 to 50 percent of these payments eaten up by Federal, State, and local income taxes. Of course, if these lump-sum payments are made out of excess funds in a qualified retirement plan funded by the em-

ployer, this problem does not arise. This, however, is not always the case. Given the generally dismal rate of underfunded private corporate retirement plans, these payments will often come out of the general revenues of the company rather than from a qualified plan, and will thus not qualify for the tax-exempt rollover provisions that currently exist under the code. I do not believe that workers rendered jobless in this manner should have to suffer a penalty of this magnitude simply because the employer failed in its responsibility to fund adequately the retirement plan.

I therefore invite my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this legislation, and I respectfully request that this statement be officially entered into the RECORD.

THE TRUTH ABOUT BOMBING IN BOSNIA

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, even as a former educator, I know that while classroom learning has its value, hands-on involvement is what separates the merely knowledgeable from the truly expert. Expert opinion often falls short compared to the knowledge of actual experience.

Using that criterion, our colleague, the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. CUNNINGHAM], is undeniably an expert when it comes to aviation and the use of air strikes. His experiences in Vietnam and throughout his distinguished military career give him a rare expertise.

In a recent Christian Science Monitor opinion piece, Mr. CUNNINGHAM makes a powerful argument against the use of air strikes in Bosnia, a position I wholeheartedly endorse. While it may be frustrating for the President, Members of Congress, and the American public to watch the tragedy unfold, the fact of the matter is airstrikes would only lead to a greater tragedy.

The ballet of the precise strikes publicized during Desert Storm would look more like mud wrestling if the United States were to launch an attack on gun positions in Bosnia. Targets are likely to be protected by rough terrain and therefore difficult to destroy. More importantly, I believe public opinion will quickly be reversed as civilian casualties mount and American pilots are killed or captured. We must not put American lives at risk when the opportunity for success is so low.

Congress enjoys quite a luxury having the benefit of Mr. CUNNINGHAM's considerable knowledge, and we should not ignore that advantage. I am submitting his article for the RECORD because I believe every Member of Congress should carefully read and consider an expert's words and ideas. As our resident expert points out, air strikes are not a video game. Real lives are at stake, both on the ground and in the air. Both the President and Congress should consider those facts before we put American lives at risk.

[From the Christian Science Monitor,
Feb. 16, 1994]

THE TRUTH ABOUT BOMBING IN BOSNIA

(By Randy Cunningham)

Three hundred air missions over Vietnam and five air-to-air victories taught me harsh lessons about surgical airstrikes: Chiefly, air missions are hardly surgical. Targets are destroyed much less frequently than one might suppose. If we embark on these strikes in Bosnia—or worse, if we allow the United Nations to direct American airstrikes for us—our pilot losses could be great and our impact low.

Let me first state what airstrikes are not: They are not Star Wars, video games, or precise and painless operations. Airstrikes are deadly and costly. The planes are flown by real people. In training operations alone one out of five United States Navy fighter pilots are killed. They leave families behind. As a Top Gun instructor and Adversary Squadron commander, I attended chapel services for lost comrades.

In war, it's worse. Dying for your country is serious enough, and every combat pilot knows that risk. Under no circumstances should we put our military men and women under UN command.

But why are airstrikes not more effective? Imagine speeding in a car across an interstate overpass at 700 m.p.h., dropping a golf ball out of the window and in the cup dug into the cross-street below. That is about as close as one can get to a real airstrike. Except in a real airstrike, the enemy is shooting at you, and you are flying in three dimensions, not driving in two.

Wielding air power is very difficult, even for the most talented military commander. Fortunately, our experiences in Vietnam and the Persian Gulf teach us quite a bit.

The jungles of Vietnam hid deadly artillery and surface-to-air missiles all too well. We normally flew on clear days. We could see the missiles coming and take evasive action. But in the Balkan winter we would be flying beneath an overcast sky, and our aircraft would be silhouetted against the clouds. (Flying under cloud cover in mountainous Bosnia would be risky even without enemy fire.)

In late 1971 in North Vietnam I flew in Operation Proud Deep, a massive strike that required Navy pilots to bomb Hanoi's supply depots and airfields. Despite bad weather, we were ordered to fly. Blinded by overcast, we were sitting ducks for surface-to-air missiles the size of telephone poles, rocketing toward us at twice the speed of sound. Anti-aircraft artillery was another threat. In five days, we lost over a dozen aircraft and pilots. Target destruction was minimal.

We were ordered to break the most common-sense rule of air power: Never attack through an overcast sky. In the Balkan winter, overcast is the order of the day, and the mountains there bristle with anti-aircraft artillery. Military planners would be tragically foolhardy to ask our pilots to place their lives at such extraordinary risk.

But even on the clearest days, surface-to-air missile and anti-aircraft attacks are a constant danger. On May 10, 1972, after I had downed three enemy MiGs over North Vietnam, I turned my F-4 Phantom back toward the carrier Constellation in the South China Sea. Still 40 miles inland, a surface-to-air missile I saw too late exploded near my plane, disabling most of my controls. I barrel-rolled the burning aircraft until we reached the mouth of the Red River. My Radar Intercept Officer Willie Driscoll and I ejected just as the plane exploded. As we

parachuted down, we watched the Viet Cong assemble on the beach, ostensibly to take us prisoner. But a Marine Corps helicopter rescued us in the water, just in time. If our pilots get shot down over Bosnia, I can't believe they would be as lucky or as blessed as we were to avoid capture.

Operation Desert Storm began with a blistering six-week air attack. Pilots dropped more tons of bombs in those six weeks than we did in all our years in Vietnam. And each Desert Storm bomb was generally more effective, thanks to high-tech targeting equipment not available to Vietnam-era pilots. The air war of early 1991 severely weakened the Iraqi army for Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf's masterful ground assault.

Even so, military writer Rick Atkinson, in his Gulf-war history "Crusade," finds that after millions of air missions, including thousands purposely sent on "Scud patrols," battle damage reports cannot conclusively say if we destroyed a single Iraqi Scud site.

And that was over open Iraqi desert. Our F-117 stealth fighters attacked heavily defended sites at night. But the ancient city of Sarajevo lies deep in a valley that is surrounded on all sides by steep, forested mountains, where Bosnian Serbs have placed heavy artillery. Surreptitious low-level nighttime raids would be nearly impossible.

Flying at 600 knots toward Mr. Zuc, four miles north of Sarajevo, the most eagle-eyed, well-equipped American pilot will have awful trouble finding even one artillery piece, much less destroying it. And should our pilots find and target an artillery piece (there are surely tens of thousands of guns in those mountains), they must fly toward the target, dodging small-arms fire or missiles from the ground. The pilot has to release the ordnance at just the right moment, then pull up and away while dodging more missiles. Even under optimum conditions, it's treacherous. And it can take days for battle damage assessments to determine whether the target was hit.

Can our pilots bomb from high altitude? Yes, but great altitude decreases accuracy. "Carpet bombing" from B-52s is a weapon of terror. Don't count on "smart" bombs to do the job. More than 95 percent of the bombs the allies dropped on Iraq were the conventional "dumb" kind.

But let us assume that despite all these concerns, airstrikes are ordered. The Bosnian Serbs can read history: As the North Vietnamese did, they will place their artillery in residential areas. They may even gather UN peacekeepers (read "hostages") around critical weapons sites. Americans will not stomach such horrors. We are not a warlike nation. Even our warriors much prefer peace, and would recommend staying out of wars if, as in Bosnia, our interests are not at stake.

Defense Secretary William Perry and Joint Chiefs Chairman John Shalikashvili both caution against American airstrikes. Experience shows that these missions just won't work and they'll get our pilots killed. A similar commitment of ground troops would prove costlier, in human lives and dollars, than Vietnam.

THE NATIONAL POLITICAL CONGRESS OF BLACK WOMEN

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Dr. C. Delores Tucker, State Representative Thaddeus Kirkland, Mayor Barbara Bohannon-Sheppard and deserving others who will be honored by the Chester, PA, Chapter of the National Political Congress of Black Women [NPCBW], at its first honorary and scholarship luncheon on February 26, 1994.

As I recognize this year's distinguished honorees, I reflect on their contributions to the community of Chester—on Mayor Bohannon-Sheppard's Summit on Violence and citywide Clean and Green Program, Dr. Tucker's fight against the dangers of gangsta rap music, and on the recent weekend-long Education Summit sponsored by Representative Kirkland which addressed, among other urban issues, the epidemic of violence which is overrunning our schools. Dr. Tucker, Representative Kirkland, Mayor Bohannon-Sheppard and their fellow honorees are distinguished citizens who truly live up to this year's theme, "African-Americans Making a Difference," and I am delighted to be attending this special event to congratulate them in person.

In addition to the distinguished honorees, the Chester NPCBW itself deserves honorable mention for its achievements throughout the past year. From the development of a community reading club for enhanced educational awareness, to raising \$3,000 for fire victims last year, to the establishment of a partnership with the Delaware County Chamber of Commerce that will further excellence in business by minorities, the generous people of the Chester NPCBW have enriched the lives of everyone in their community.

I join with these upstanding members of the Chester Chapter of the National Political Congress of Black Women in commending this year's honorees on their faithful service to the community.

OPAL CREEK FOREST PRESERVE ACT OF 1994

HON. MICHAEL J. KOPETSKI

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. KOPETSKI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to establish the Opal Creek Forest Preserve in the Detroit Ranger District of the Willamette National Forest, OR.

Mr. Speaker, Opal Creek is, plain and simple, among the crown jewels of Northwest old-growth forests. Old-growth forests are unique ecosystems serving as critical wildlife habitat for hundreds of vertebrate and invertebrate animals, plants, and fungi. Old-growth forests provide clean and plentiful water. This is the water which supports the streams where wild runs of salmon and other anadromous and resident cold water fish are wholly dependent

on high quantity and high quality water for migration, spawning, and rearing.

Old-growth forests also provide unique and outstanding opportunities for educational study, scientific research, and recreation. The establishment of an old-growth preserve at Opal Creek will contribute significantly to the quality of life for the residents of Oregon and my great State's many visitors.

The area containing what is known as the Opal Creek forest is one of the largest remaining intact low elevation old-growth forest ecosystems in the Western Oregon Cascades. Opal Creek forest contains outstanding geological and botanical features, including trees up to 1,000 years of age, and is significant to the aboriginal and early mining history of Oregon. The Opal Creek forest area includes four lakes, 45 miles of free-flowing streams, 50 waterfalls, and according to the most recent figures provides recreational opportunities for more than 12,000 visitors annually. Opal Creek forest's recreational use is increasing at a rate in excess of 50 percent per year.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, Opal Creek forest continue to be threatened by additional logging, which will cause irreparable harm to the outstanding ecological, scientific, educational, and recreational values of the area. For too long, this area has been left in limbo, with the continual threat of logging hanging like a storm cloud on the horizon of this gift of nature. Planning for educational and recreational use of the area does not go forward as long as timber harvests remain a possibility.

The battle over Opal Creek has divided the community: it is time to end this war. Environmentalists want Opal Creek preserved. Many in the timber industry recognize that if the Forest Service offered a sale of Opal Creek forest timber, it would be challenged immediately in court, and never be consummated. I have taken great pains to work with the U.S. Forest Service, representatives for the environmental community, members of the timber community, as well as a mining interest whose operations within the preserve area are approved. This legislation makes certain the interests of all are protected, and I would like to emphasize that the mining operation provides 80 quality jobs for the people in the region. My office has spent considerable energy ensuring that this venture will go forward in a manner consistent with this legislation's primary objective.

In this legislation I have tried to address all facets of Opal Creek, in order to ensure a pristine area safe in perpetuity. The area will be protected so that the residents of Oregon's 5th district, OR, and the rest of the Nation will have an opportunity to learn about, and experience first-hand, the ecological significance of virgin, coniferous forests. In short, Mr. Speaker, this legislation represents a balanced approach to ensure that a unique, pristine area is forever protected from logging activity.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I urge the expeditious consideration of this important measure.

TAKE A NUMBER PLEASE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, "They have just finished discussing their weekend dates and Thelma picks up a folder from the top of the pile and says, 'This one is requesting a 506A'."

"What's a 506A?" Louise asks.

"George Washington Hospital's emergency room wants to know if the Government will pay for a broken leg that the patient suffered when he fell off his pickup truck.

"You can't authorize payment until the doctor submits a 1049C swearing to the seriousness of the break and tells us how much plaster he plans to use to set the leg. If he intends to mix more than is allocated under guidelines L subparagraph 45, he must apply for a 932. Where is the patient now?"

"On the same stretcher they carried him in on 2 months ago when the original application was filed with this department."

Sounds pretty ridiculous, huh? This is an excerpt from a column by Washington Insider Art Buchwald. He foresees Government-run health care as all Americans will if the Clinton plan is enacted, one big bureaucracy that will ration health care to save money. The Clinton plan paves the way for "take a number medicine" and I for one don't think the American public will want their loved ones waiting months for medical attention.

IMPROVING CARE FOR MEDICARE PATIENTS

HON. MIKE KREIDLER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. KREIDLER. Mr. Speaker, we all want the best quality care for Americans who depend on the Medicare Program. But the system of fee-for-service medicine that serves most Medicare patients makes it harder for physicians to provide that quality. Too often, a doctor has no systematic way of knowing what other professionals a patient is seeing, what services they are providing, or what it all costs. This lack of information is a disservice to patients and to doctors who want to play a more active role in managing their care and protecting their health.

That is why I am introducing legislation that would require the Health Care Financing Administration, through a demonstration project, to provide physicians with periodic reports on the care their Medicare patients are receiving from other providers. These reports would give doctors information they need to make referrals and treatment recommendations in their patient's best interests. They would also help doctors who care about the cost of Medicare to identify cost-effective choices for their patients. The information in these reports could serve as a foundation for future incentives for professionals to use Medicare resources most effectively in their patients' interests.

This bill is based on a suggestion from Dr. David Munoz, an internist in Tacoma, WA, who serves many elderly patients on Medicare. Dr. Munoz cares about his patients and about the costs of their treatment. He has done a lot of work to develop an information system that will help him make the best decisions and recommendations about their care, but he and others like him need systematic feedback from Medicare to help their patients make the best choices. That is why the Washington State Medical Association has adopted a resolution endorsing the concepts in this legislation.

The bill requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services to establish a demonstration project in which physicians could choose to receive periodic Medicare referral reports, in either printed or electronic format, showing what other covered services their Medicare patients have received, what professional or facility provided them, the charges made, and the amounts Medicare paid. This information would be available only with respect to patients who had agreed to its release to their doctors. The Secretary would be required to consult with representatives of affected provider groups, beneficiaries, and health data collectors in designing the project, which could operate in several geographical areas. Physicians seeking reports would also receive orientation and training to help them make the best use of this information.

I urge my colleagues to support this important step toward better care for Medicare beneficiaries.

The bill follows:

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF DEMONSTRATION PROJECT ON MEDICARE REFERRAL REPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than January 1, 1995, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall establish a demonstration project under which, with respect to providers of physicians' services for which payment may be made under part B of title XVIII of the Social Security Act within the designated area of the project, the Secretary shall periodically furnish a Medicare referral report (as described in subsection (b)) to the provider on any individual entitled to benefits under such title to whom the provider furnishes such services during the period the project is in effect (subject to subsection (c)). The Secretary shall furnish such reports upon the request of a provider of physicians' services under such title and at such other times as the Secretary may consider appropriate.

(b) MEDICARE REFERRAL REPORT DESCRIBED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In this section, a "Medicare referral report" means, with respect to an individual, a report (in such format as the Secretary may establish) containing the following information:

(A) Any item or service furnished to the individual during the period the project is in effect for which payment may be made under title XVIII of the Social Security Act.

(B) The identity of the individual or entity furnishing such item or service.

(C) The illness, injury, or condition (including any applicable diagnostic code) on

which the furnishing of the item or service is based.

(D) The amount of payment made for the item or service under such title.

(E) The amount of charges submitted to the Secretary with respect to the item or service (if any) by the individual or entity furnishing the item or service.

(2) FORMAT.—A Medicare referral report shall be provided in such electronic and printed formats as the Secretary may establish, and shall be furnished to a provider in the format the provider specifies.

(c) PATIENT CONSENT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—No Medicare referral report may be furnished under the project with respect to information relating to any individual unless the individual has provided written consent to the Secretary (in such form as the Secretary may require) for the reporting of such information.

(2) RENEWAL OF CONSENT.—The Secretary may limit the period for which the consent provided pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be effective and establish a process under which an individual may renew the consent for an additional period.

(d) CONSULTATION REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out this Act, including the selection of the areas in which the demonstration project will be carried out, the development of formats for Medicare referral reports, and the provision of orientation and training services under section 2, the Secretary shall consult with representatives of primary care and other health professionals, hospitals and nursing homes, Medicare beneficiaries, health maintenance organizations and other managed care providers, and health data collectors.

SEC. 2. ORIENTATION AND TRAINING ON USE OF REFERRAL REPORTS.

In carrying out the demonstration project established under section 1, the Secretary shall provide orientation and training services to assist providers of physicians' services who are participating in the project in using the Medicare referral reports to effectively manage patient care, including information regarding limitations on the usefulness of such reports in making clinical decisions or evaluating the effectiveness of treatments.

PMA ADVERTISEMENTS—WASTING MILLIONS THAT COULD BE SPENT ON RESEARCH

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, you can learn a lot about glossing-over your image if you closely study the practices of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association. The PMA represents more than 100 of America's pharmaceutical and biotech companies. And the PMA loves to talk about themselves. Every year they spend about as much on advertising as research and development.

A friend of mine recently sent me a spoof on the PMA's current multimillion dollar TV-ad campaign and I'd like to share it with the country.

A girl: "My family has a history of breast cancer. So this is very important to me."

A woman: "My daughter has Gaucher's disease. We just don't have \$300,000 a year for the cure."

A daughter: "My mom has been taking estrogens—Premarin, I think it is—for about 10 years. And the price has more than tripled in that time. The advertising they're doing, they just have to stop. It's just too expensive."

Narrator: "America, we hear you, and we share your urgency. Right now pharmaceutical companies have thousands of people searching for ways to spend billions of dollars marketing their drugs. Researchers seem to be close to finding cures to fight breast cancer, AIDS, and Alzheimer's. If they just would spend less on marketing and advertising, and focus on finding cures we can afford, we'd all be better off."

I am a strong supporter of drug research, Mr. Speaker, and I am deeply, deeply concerned that the PMA continues to spend billions on advertising which could have and should have been spent on research. For example, the Wall Street Journal estimates that the PMA's recent TV-ad campaign cost roughly \$17 million—what a waste.

What upsets me most is that after the multi-million dollar ad campaigns, and after attempts to water-down health care reform, the PMA says "We don't have any more money for research! We're going to continue to gouge America's seniors with skyrocketing prices. And if you try to stop us from reaping monopolistic profits, we'll just stop making new drugs!"

Frankly, Mr. Speaker, these scare tactics are getting old. I don't think anyone believes that the pharmaceutical manufacturers—our Nation's most profitable industry—are so desperate. America's wising up, and it wants the PMA to stop wasting our money on glossing-over its image—it's costing us new, innovative drugs.

Mr. Speaker, we must not let the drug makers' greed stop us from working toward health care reform and reasonable prescription drug prices for consumers. Health reform will not compromise the PMA's ability to research new drugs—however, it might make them think twice about wasting money on their image.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 140TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARIPOSA GAZETTE AND MINER

HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pride to rise before my colleagues today to pay tribute to the 140th anniversary of the founding of the Mariposa Gazette and Miner, as well as the 75th anniversary of its ownership by the Dexter and Campbell families.

I'm proud because the Gazette, which is published in Mariposa County in my congressional district, is recognized as California's oldest weekly newspaper of continuous publication. I'm told there is no known instance of its missing an issue since the first one was published on a wintery day in January 1854.

That is a commendable fete, especially when one stops to reflect on what has gone on in our Nation over the last 14 decades.

For 140 years the Gazette has stood as guardian through its news columns, protecting

our first amendment and the Constitution and informing our citizenry.

It chronicled the news of the gold rush and disputes over mining law and has faithfully told the history in both words and pictures of Yosemite National Park, easily recognized as Mariposa County's crown jewel and one of this country's finest landmarks.

As faithful as the Sun rising over Half Dome, the Gazette endures. For that, I want to offer my heartfelt congratulations on its publication on March 2, 1994, of the 140th volume of the Mariposa Gazette and Miner.

HONORING THEODORE M. GRAY ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE OHIO STATE SENATE

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to Ted Gray, on the occasion of his retirement from the Ohio State Senate.

I have had the pleasure of knowing Ted since my days in the State senate. In fact, Ted was the president pro tempore of the senate when I was first sworn in. His professionalism and dedication to service have been recognized by the voters of Ohio for over 43 years. His knowledge and expertise will be missed in the State legislature.

A lifelong resident of Ohio, Ted was elected to his office in 1950 at age 23. He has gone on to serve in that capacity longer than any other legislator in our State's history. At 38, he was elected by his colleagues as majority leader, the youngest person ever elected to this position.

In this capacity, he organized two statewide ballot campaigns: Legislative reapportionment and a \$750 million capital improvement bond issue. The V.F.W., Ohio Jaycees, Council of State Governments, and other groups too numerous to mention have all recognized Ted as an outstanding legislator.

Mr. Speaker, America is blessed by the number of outstanding individuals who choose to devote their lives to public service. Ohio is fortunate to have had Ted Gray working on its behalf. Today I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him on a job well done and wish him the best in the years ahead.

TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CINEMATOGRAPHERS

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to the American Society of Cinematographers on the occasion of its 75th anniversary. This honorary society, the oldest of its kind in the motion picture industry, embodies the fascinating history of Hollywood, from silent films to the video revolution. Its founding

members created the art of motion picture photography with hand-cranked cameras in open air studios, lit only by the sun.

The ASC "invitation only" membership of 160 makes it the most prestigious organization of its kind in the world. Its members have won more Academy Awards and Emmys than any other collection of artisans in the industry.

Critics have long argued whether film is a director's medium or a writer's medium. The debate is far too narrow. Without the artistry of cinematographers, there would be no magic in the movies. In honoring the ASC, we honor those who craft creates the images on film that have delighted and intrigued moviegoers for three quarters of a century.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the American Society of Cinematographers and its distinguished members for their unique and indispensable contributions to one of America's most successful industries.

FOREIGN POLICY GOALS OF RUSSIA TODAY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, on January 25, 1994, I asked Ambassador Strobe Talbott a series of questions about Russian foreign policy, and how Russian foreign policy differs from that of the former Soviet Union.

On February 18, 1994, I received a response from the Department of State. The text of that response follows:

QUESTION FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED TO STROBE TALBOTT BY CONGRESSMAN HAMILTON
Foreign Policy Goals of Russia Today.
What are the major foreign policy goals of Russia today. How do those foreign policy goals differ from those of the USSR? What is Russia's policy towards Eastern Europe, Western Europe, Asia, NATO, and PFP?

Answer: The overall goal of Russian foreign policy has been to create an international environment propitious to the continued pursuit of internal reform and to the advancement of Russian security, political, and economic interests.

This has led to a Russian policy of partnership and cooperation toward the United States and Western Europe. Given its urgent domestic problems, Moscow neither wants nor needs a competitive relationship with the West. Russia's long-term goal is integration into the democratic community of market-oriented countries—which will yield Russia important political and economic benefits.

The Russians view Partnership for Peace (PFP) as an important element of an emerging new European security architecture. Russia has expressed the intention to participate actively in PFP. The form of Russian participation is currently under discussion.

In connection with PFP, Russia has expressed an intention to conclude substantive agreements opening the way for broad and intensive cooperation between Russia and NATO. President Yeltsin has stated that he could envision Russia eventually entering NATO in a "package" with other applicants. We believe NATO membership for each individual country ought to be considered on its own merits.

Official Russian spokesmen have stated that the countries immediately bordering Russia represent a region of vital security interest for Russia and that stability in this region is a primary goal of Russian foreign policy.

Russian policy toward Eastern Europe and the Baltics recognizes the sovereignty and independence of these countries. As part of this policy, Russia is in the process of removing its troops from Central and Eastern Europe.

Russian policy toward Asia has been to promote peaceful and stable relations with its eastern neighbors and, to the extent possible, participate in the burgeoning economic dynamism of that region. The key unresolved territorial issue involves Japan and the Northern Territories.

The goals and objectives of Soviet foreign policy were much different and fundamentally hostile to U.S. interests. Viewing international relations as a zero-sum game with the United States as their chief rival and adversary, the Soviets undertook a global policy of expanding their influence wherever possible.

Soviet leaders' first priority was to maintain totalitarian control in the Soviet Union.

They sought to dominate Eastern Europe through communist satellite regimes and the presence of Russian troops.

The Soviet Union sought to diminish U.S. presence and influence in Western Europe.

It also sought to undermine U.S. influence in other regions of the world, including the Middle East and Asia. Russian relations with China were marked by great suspicion, competition, and, at times, armed conflict.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. GEORGE ECONOMOS

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dear friend, a friend who, I believe, lived the American dream to the fullest.

Dr. George Economos passed away on February 16, 1993, after a battle with lung cancer. My thoughts and prayers go to his wife, Stavroula Perdakis Economos, and his children, Demetra Economos Anas, Gregory George Economos, and Themis Economos Johnson.

Dr. Economos received his medical degree from the University of Athens Medical School in 1950. He then came to the United States where he studied for and received a second medical degree, this time from the University of Vermont.

He came to Washington in the mid-1950's and served his internship residency at George Washington University Medical Center. He then chose to serve in the Army Medical Corps at Fort Polk, LA.

After the Army service, Dr. Economos returned to Washington where he opened a private practice. For 7 years he was medical director of the District of Columbia Childrens Center in Laurel.

Under the Reagan administration, Dr. Economos was a consultant to the White House Health Service. He then retired in 1988.

Mr. Speaker, this fine record of public service is why I say that Dr. Economos lived the American dream to the fullest. His dedication to his profession was such that he attended medical school a second time so that he could become a practicing physician in the United States. This was a clear signal that this man would rise to become the respected physician that he indeed was.

Dr. Economos also gave back to his community—and was recognized for this. He was awarded the titles of Archon Aktourias and Archon of humanitarian service. The highest awards that a layman in the Greek Orthodox Church can receive.

The life story of Dr. George Economos is truly one of the shining examples of what an individual can achieve in this country if he is dedicated, if he is diligent, and if he has good in his heart.

Dr. Economos is a true inspiration to all who knew him and richly deserves to be recognized here for all his good works. His life should be an example to all future generations.

TRIBUTE TO ADM. DAVID E. JEREMIAH ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT FROM ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to a great American, to an outstanding and forward thinking military leader. On February 25, of this year, our Navy, the Congress and the Nation loses the services of a dedicated officer, public servant, and naval surface warfare officer. Adm. David E. Jeremiah, the vice chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff will end his active military career effective Friday, February 25, 1994, retiring in ceremonies at Fort Myer, VA, after 38 years of distinguished military service.

As Admiral Jeremiah returns to civilian life, I want to salute the remarkable career of this outstanding naval officer—a public servant who was devoted to the cause of freedom and the cause of peace.

A native of Portland, OR, Admiral Jeremiah graduated from the University of Oregon in 1955 and entered active duty via the Navy's Officer Candidate program in 1956. Serving on seven Pacific Fleet destroyers, including command of U.S.S. *Preble* (DDG 46), Admiral Jeremiah has sailed far and wide projecting American power and might, as well as the hand of friendship during countless foreign goodwill port calls.

In July of 1982, Admiral Jeremiah was designated rear admiral (lower half). While serving as Commander, Cruiser-Destroyer Group Eight, from August 1984 until April 1986, he commanded Task Force 60 in the Mediterranean and directed the capture of the Egyptian airliner carrying the hijackers of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro*. In April 1985 he was designated a rear admiral. Between January and March 1986 he directed actions resulting in the sinking of two Libyan warships and the

destruction of an anti-air missile site during freedom of navigation operations in the Gulf of Sidra.

Admiral Jeremiah's shore assignments have included two tours in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations and a tour in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Program Analysis and Evaluation. After serving as executive assistant to the Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, from October 1980 until May 1982, he was reassigned to Washington, DC, and served as executive assistant to the Chief of Naval Operations until July 1984. In June 1986 he assumed duties as director, Navy Program Planning and in July of that year he was promoted to vice admiral.

Admiral Jeremiah received his fourth star in September 1987 and became the 23d Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, that same month. He was appointed by the President as the second individual to be named the vice chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, assuming that position on March 1, 1990. He began his second term on March 1, 1992, and he is the first vice chairman to assume full member status on the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

A visionary military leader, Admiral Jeremiah, by way of speeches and articles, has repeatedly extolled the promise of American technology, and challenged scientists, technologists, and strategists to broaden their outlook and strategic horizon. Early on during his tour as vice chairman he commissioned the forward looking study, Project 2025 to consider the security environment we are likely to face in the next 30 years. During an era of dynamic change, this study has bound the limits of uncertainty, and afforded the military planner, the tactician and the strategist a reasonable facsimile of the global security environment over the course of the next generation. Admiral Jeremiah envisioned the project as a means for injecting long-term strategic vision in U.S. military planning during a time of profound international upheaval, when the shape of the battlefield of the future was not envisioned because of the still unfolding revolution in military and commercial technologies.

In time of peace and war, his tenure as vice chairman included more than a year as acting chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, providing military advice directly to two Presidents. His forthright advice and counsel helped shape national policy. As chairman of the Joint Requirements Oversight Council, and vice chairman of the Defense Acquisition Board, he forged the capability and character of future service forces, providing maximum defense capabilities within available defense resources. His tireless dedication to the best interests of the United States and its Armed Forces while actively leading numerous councils and boards directly improved the Nation's ability to project integrated, multiservice combatant, peacekeeping and humanitarian forces around the globe. In an era of exceptional change, re-appraisal and restructuring, Admiral Jeremiah's astute analysis of complex technical and acquisition reform issues were instrumental to the success of the Bottom-Up Review.

During these 38 years of service, Admiral Jeremiah has received numerous personal awards and decorations which include the Naval Distinguished Service Medal with three gold stars, Legion of Merit with gold star, Meri-

torious Service Medal with gold star, and the Navy Achievement Medal with combat "V." He was awarded the Presidential Citizens Medal in July 1991 by President Bush for significant contributions during the Persian Gulf crisis and the successful liberation of Kuwait.

Additionally, Admiral Jeremiah is the Surface Navy's "Old Salt," which traditionally acknowledges the senior surface warfare officer on active duty with the earliest date of qualification as a fleet officer of the deck. He has held this honorable accolade since February 1, 1991. As the "Keeper of the Seas," he is acknowledged to be a proven sailor whose years of experience at sea make him a professional and reliable shipmate in peace, and an exemplary leader in war. This last truly captures the essence of Admiral Jeremiah's capabilities and contributions to our country.

I join the Nation in expressing our heartfelt appreciation to Admiral Jeremiah for his outstanding service to our country. I wish him and his wife Connie and their two daughters Krista and Jodi all the best in the years to come, and I look forward to the contributions I am confident he will continue to make. "Bravo Zulu," and "Fair winds and following seas" Admiral.

SLOUCHING TOWARD DYSTOPIA

HON. BOB LIVINGSTON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a terrific column by Michael Barone, which discusses the thesis of the distinguished Charles Murray to the effect that we should abolish welfare. Murray says that welfare has probably caused far more social and economic problems than it has solved, and he is probably right.

Anyway, Barone's essay speaks for itself. Politicians should indeed consider Murray's thesis with all seriousness, before our current welfare system ruins too many more lives than it arguably already has.

The column follows:

[From U.S. News & World Report, Dec. 20, 1993]

SLOUCHING TOWARD DYSTOPIA

(By Michael Barone)

In this optimistic season, two thoughtful writers warn that we are stumbling toward dystopia. That's the opposite of utopia—a situation, says Webster, "in which conditions and the quality of life are dreadful."

Begin with Charles Murray, whose October Wall Street Journal op-ed piece, "The Coming White Underclass," is still crackling in Washington and around the country. Murray recalls that when New York Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan wrote his 1965 warning about the disintegration of the black family, 26 percent of black births were to unwed mothers. Today, the figure among whites is 22 percent—only 4 percentage points lower. Meanwhile, the share of African-American births out of wedlock has soared to 68 percent, and we now have a criminal underclass that is terrorizing certain neighborhoods and producing horrors visible to all on local nightly newscasts. Murray now predicts that illegitimacy rates will increase as rapidly among

low-income whites in the 1990s as they did among low-income blacks in the 1960s: "You will have an underclass that is about four or five times the size of the one we have now," he said in a recent appearance on "This Week With David Brinkley."

The result: a country with a Latin American level of violence and the possibility that Latin authoritarianism could follow. The United States today has 11 murders per 100,000 members of the population. Colombia, despite brave efforts by public officials, registers 70 per 100,000—about the same as Washington, D.C. In this dystopia, the affluent would most likely live as they do in Latin America—behind walls topped with shards of glass and with riflemen patrolling their lawns. And the great mass of people would live as many of our poorest citizens do today—in a society where violent males kill other men and abuse women.

How do we avoid this dystopia? Murray's answer: We must abolish welfare, all of it, for unmarried women. Encourage adoption, let extended families provide help, set up decent orphanages for children whose mothers cannot and whose fathers will not take care of them. But do not make payments that have the effect of supporting and sanctioning the existence of a criminal underclass.

Multicultural dangers. Journalist William McGowan found his dystopia in Sri Lanka, a once peaceful country with a parliamentary democracy and a British legal system. The unraveling of Sri Lankan society began with ethnic and religious quotas in schools and jobs, which led to riots, to "razor wire and guard dogs," and to civil war in 1983. "Sri Lanka failed to build a stable multiethnic, multicultural society because it embraced many of the very concepts and ideas that multiculturalists in the West have advocated," McGowan wrote in his 1992 book, *Only Man Is Vile*.

Today, in New York, there are some dangerous similarities: racial quotas and preferences that have produced racially charged politics, casting a cloud over the genuine achievements of the intended beneficiaries. Quota efforts to promote "diversity" have produced biased and incomplete news coverage, notably in the New York Times in this year's mayoral race. McGowan warns that "identity politics can be extraordinarily divisive, and can polarize a nation's politics, undermining economic productivity, weakening its educational institutions and straining the bonds that tie a people together." The United States, even New York City, is a long way from Sri Lanka but may be on the same road. All the evil effects of "identity politics" are already apparent.

If Murray and McGowan are right, two public policies—welfare for unwed mothers and racial and ethnic quotas—are moving us toward dystopia. Yet both policies were adopted only incidentally. Welfare originally was intended for widows and divorcees, and Frances Perkins, Franklin Roosevelt's labor secretary, almost got unwed mothers excluded on moral grounds; at the time, no one imagined that illegitimacy would burgeon as it has. For their part, racial and ethnic quotas were adopted by courts and the Nixon administration as a way to speed the desegregation of American institutions.

Now, Republicans routinely campaign against quotas but have done nothing about them in office; Democrats claim to be against them, but have supported them utterly. There is a lesson in experience: The great universities have imposed quotas, which has sparked violence, censorship and discord among students, while the military

has insisted on colorblindness—and is now the most integrated and racially fair segment of our society. The Clinton administration, which hasn't yet filled two key civil rights positions, could do a Nixon-on-China and abolish quotas; unfortunately, it has staffed its own administration using a quota system that has yielded many women and black graduates of elite law schools and precious few Vietnam veterans or white ethnics.

On welfare reform, the administration is still mulling. But all its present plans call for continued subsidy of unwed mothers, and none of its opponents or critics has the nerve to call for consideration of Murray's solution. The will is there among the voters to get off the road to Charles Murray's and William McGowan's dystopias. But the politicians seem willing to let us stumble on.

GETTING READY TO DIE YOUNG

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, recently I read an article in the Washington Post which caught my attention. It discussed a growing fear among our Nation's children which demonstrated to me just how drastically the times have changed. The article entitled "Getting Ready To Die Young," brings to our attention children, many under 12 years of age, who are planning their own funerals. It is unfortunate that today's youth are exposed to crime, drugs, and violence which infests their communities and plagues American society. Many children have witnessed family members dying a violent death, while others know of classmates, friends, and neighbors who have been killed. As a result of their environment, they conclude that death is imminent and, consequently, plan for another of life's events—their own funeral.

The article states that children have prepared drafts of statements for their mourners to say at their funeral. Students, not yet high school age, have told family and friends how and where they want to be buried, and what songs they want to be played while they lay in their coffin. In my teenage years, I remember planning for my senior prom, my high school graduation and my first day of college. These events to which I, and so many others of us, so often looked forward, are also the same events which we frequently recall with fond memories in our older years. It is deplorable that our children, our Nation's greatest resource, have given up hope for such memories. It is alarming that here in our Nation's capital, and in cities throughout the United States, students plan for their funerals with the same consideration as one would plan for a wedding. Because I do not want the severity and the magnitude of this issue to be overlooked, I believe that it is important to share this article with my colleagues.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, Nov. 1, 1993]

GETTING READY TO DIE YOUNG: CHILDREN IN VIOLENT D.C. NEIGHBORHOODS PLAN THEIR OWN FUNERALS

(By DeNeen L. Brown)

Jessica Bradford knows five people who have been killed. It could happen to her, she

says, so she has told her family that if she should get shot before her sixth-grade prom, she wants to be buried in her prom dress.

Jessica is 11 years old. She has known since she was in fifth grade what she wanted to wear at her funeral. "I think my prom dress is going to be the prettiest dress of all," Jessica said. "When I die, I want to be dressed for my family."

In the last five years, 224 children younger than 18 have been killed in the District either as targets of shootings or as bystanders. The carnage has been taken in by children who live close to the gunfire, such as Jessica, and by some children removed from it.

As they've mastered Nintendo, double Dutch and long division, some children have sized up their surroundings and concluded that death is close at hand. So, like Jessica, they have begun planning their funerals.

According to interviews with about 35 youths and adults who work with them, children as young as 10 have told friends how they want to be buried, what they want to wear and what songs they want played at their funerals. Some young people dictate what they want their mourners to wear and say they want their funeral floral arrangements to spell out the names of their favorite brands of clothing.

Jessica, a sixth-grader at Payne Elementary School and a cheerleader at the Boys and Girls Club across the street from her home near 17th Street and Massachusetts Avenue SE, has heard gunfire as she walked to the grocery store. She has seen a body on her playground.

"Most 11-year-olds think about their funerals all the time," Jessica said, as she sat in her living room with her mother and aunt. "Most of my friends who are 11 live around violence. When I die, I hope I won't be from violence. I don't want to get shot."

Community activists, social workers and psychologists who have studied the effects on young people of living amid violence say children who plan their own funerals are showing that they do not expect to live long.

"It's strange to hear young kids talking about dying, but that goes along with the times," said Sharon Brooks, 32, an instructor at the Boys and Girls Club. "For them to come tell you someone was murdered the night before is just like regular conversation."

William W. Johnson, a former police officer who works with youths in the District, said death is almost a daily reality for some.

"It's happening around them. . . . These kids come home to dope, guns and killing. We're living in a war zone," Johnson said. "They actually believe they are not going to be around. If you look at the circumstances and the facts, they have enough to think that way."

According to the D.C. Department of Human Services, 50.8 percent of young people 15 to 24 years old who died in the city during the last decade were victims of homicide. A recent national report on violence and youth by the American Psychological Association said teenagers are 2½ times as likely to be victims of violent crimes as people over 20.

Douglas Marlowe, a psychologist at Hahnemann University Hospital in Philadelphia, said children often become fascinated with death during adolescence. Usually, he said, young people romanticize death or read literature about death in an effort to gain control over dying.

But Marlowe said planning a funeral is "extremely fatalistic" and is not a normal part of adolescent development. "Once they start planning their own funerals, they have

given up. They are not trying to conquer death anymore," he said. "They are now turning themselves over."

Jessica's mother and aunt said they were not surprised when the 11-year-old started talking about her funeral because she has known so many people who have died.

A year ago, the brother of former police chief Isaac Fulwood Jr., Theodore, was killed three blocks from Jessica's house. About a month later, Jessica's 21-year-old cousin, Stanley Richard Hunter Jr., was killed. Two weeks after that, Hunter's 18-year-old friend was slain in a drive-by shooting. Then an elderly woman who lived three doors away from Jessica was gunned down in her house because she had witnessed a slaying and was to testify in the case.

With so much violence around her, Jessica's aunt, Wilma Hunter, says she understands the girl's wish to be buried in her prom dress.

"When I was growing up, we always expected to live," Hunter said. "Now it's almost like they really can't be sure they will live to be an adult when they see people dying around them."

Hunter works with mentally retarded children at a center in Montgomery County. She has helped rear Jessica and her sisters. She said her nieces have awakened at night crying because they have dreams and visions about funerals.

Rona Fields, a psychologist who has studied children living in war zones in Northern Ireland, the Israeli-occupied West Bank, Beirut and Southeast Asia and in violent U.S. cities, said she sees similarities in the way children react to violence.

Fields said she has seen children in Palestinian camps acting out burials, literally digging their own graves and lying in the holes.

"The children who dig their own graves and put themselves in it are not necessarily pathological; they are children whose experience of the world is glorification of the victim and the hero," Fields said.

Young people here who plan their funerals often fall into two groups, according to adults who work with them. There are "good kids" who have seen many of their friends die violently, and there are those who are involved in selling drugs and think someone may be after them.

Howard Reed, 15, said he doesn't sell drugs and knows of no one who is after him, but still he is not sure whether he will live. He said he has escaped bullets at nightclubs and is wary of being in the wrong place at the wrong time.

"Things just go wrong in this world," he said. "If people don't like you or they don't like the way you walk or talk, they are going to try to take care of it."

Howard, a ninth-grader at Hine Junior High School, has told friends that if he should die soon, he wants his funeral to be "different than everybody else's."

"I don't want my hands like this," he said, folding them across his chest. "I want to be buried with peace signs. And I don't want my funeral to be in a church. I want it at Rollins Funeral Home, and I want to be buried at Harmony [Memorial Park]. I want to wear sweats and tennis shoes. I don't want to be buried in a suit."

Howard's mother said she wants her son to be a lawyer when he grows up. But she said it also is necessary to plan for early death. She has talked with her children about the possibility. "I've told them life is nothing to be played with," said Howard's mother, who did not want her name used. "Bullets don't

have any names. You can be anywhere and get hit by a bullet."

Alicia Brown, 14, an eighth-grader at Elliot Junior High, lives near C and 17th streets SE, where her mother says parents are afraid for their children to go to school.

Alicia, who wants to be a lawyer, said, "I pray to God, I hope I make it through this day. It seems like people are just killing without thinking."

"One friend got killed, and he was just riding a bike. I figured the bullet could have hit me. Sometimes, I picture my funeral. Because when I go to a friend's funeral, I picture myself. Things come in my mind. It could be me laying there."

"When her friends do die, I try to talk to her about it," said Alicia's mother, Isha Williams, 30, whose family owns a photography studio. "For a young mind, they are handling death as casually as going to a movie now. For them, it's an everyday thing."

During Erica Benton's senior year at McKinley High School, four classmates were fatally shot. She started to think that she wasn't going to make it, so she sat down one day and began planning her funeral.

"On the top of the page, I wrote my name a couple of times because I like to write my name," said Benton, now a 21-year-old senior at the University of Maryland-Eastern Shore. "Then I wrote the songs I want sung. Then I wanted a tape of me talking, telling everybody I'm all right. I'm real dramatic, you know. But I was serious. Then I wrote who I want to talk. . . . And I told my mother what to wear."

She then sealed the envelope and gave it to her mother.

Some youths say they have rearranged their lives to avoid death. "You can't go to a club; it's like a death trap," said Raymond Rouse, 17, who lives near Ninth and O streets NW. "You are liable to get hit by a bullet or something. Rich kids don't have to think about this. They keep talking about stress. They haven't seen stress until they live out here."

Rouse and two friends, Cornelius Edmonds, 18, and Chris Thomas, 17, grew up in a neighborhood where there are frequent shootings. They said they think about death because they see it so often. They knew Mustaffi "Lucky" Miller, a 16-year-old who was fatally shot two weeks ago. They knew Leonard "Stinkaman" Cole III, also 16, who was killed in 1991 after a dispute with a rival gang.

Survival, they say, is a skill they have had to learn. They are careful about offending, because "if you did something to somebody, somebody is going to get a 'get-back' [retaliation]," Edmonds said.

The three say they think about death and accept it. "If it's your time, it's your time," Edmonds said. "If somebody is looking for me, I can't get nervous. If I know somebody is trying to get me, I'm going to get them first."

Rouse, who like many young people seems to believe he is invincible, said: "I ain't going to worry about it. If it catches me it catches me."

Thomas said he doesn't believe he's going to die, "because I'm just not going to let anybody kill me."

They have dreams about getting out of the neighborhood, marriage and manhood.

Edmonds, who said he just got out of jail for doing something "stupid," wants to be a computer engineer. His friends laughed at him because he doesn't have a computer.

Rouse wants to move to Virginia and sell real estate. Thomas wants to get a job that

makes money. "If I had some money, I would be gone," he said. "I would go down to Florida."

Rouse looked at Thomas curiously. "They kill people down there," he said. "You ain't seen the news?"

Their dreams are cut short by not knowing how long they will survive the neighborhood. "I've said when it happens to me," Edmonds said, "I want them to sing at my funeral, you know, that new song on the radio, 'This Is to My Homeys.'"

The song is actually titled "Gangsta Lean." It is a ballad by a group called DRS about young men dying. It was the most-requested song recently at WPGC-FM radio. The video version shows a boy's body propped up in a coffin in the "gangsta lean."

Many of the young people interviewed said they can relate to the song's lyrics:

"This song is dedicated to my homeys in that gangsta lean. Why'd you have to go so soon? It seems like yesterday we were hangin' 'round the hood. Now I'm going to keep your memory alive like a homey should."

Although many teenagers say they fear dying, death has become honored in some communities, said David Arnett, 32, the manhood training coordinator at Union Temple Baptist Church in Southeast Washington.

"Just as the lives some of the youngsters lead have been glorified, those who die in that life have been glorified as well," Arnett said.

Arnett said that when he hears his students talking about their funerals, he interrupts quickly.

"I try to interject, 'You know how you want to die. How do you want to live?'" Arnett said. "I say, 'Would you consider planning your life as well as you plan your death?'"

POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN

HON. DAN GLICKMAN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, few people will dispute that violence is at epidemic proportions in this country. In fact, the United States has the dubious distinction of leading the industrialized world in homicides. And increasingly, these homicides involve the youth of our country. More and more we see that children are the victims, perpetrators, or witnesses of crime and violence. Exposure to this violence—as victim, witness, or even perpetrator—poses a serious threat to these children. Exposure to violence causes serious mental health and emotional problems that can harm development and growth in children. We acknowledge the posttraumatic stress disorder that affects Vietnam and other veterans. I submit to you that the youth of our country are the most overlooked warriors on the front lines of the crime war in this country today, and they're bearing the battle wounds.

Today, along with the majority leader, Mr. GEPHARDT, and my colleague, Ms. DELAUNO, I introduced a bill that is an affirmative effort to try to protect our children from violence. It is an attempt to help them cope and learn from violence rather than allowing them to be de-

stroyed by it. Our legislation creates a program to form police partnerships for children, where police departments will team up with child and family service organizations in the community to jointly address the tragedy of children and violence.

Daily, our Nation's police officers confront the horror of violence and its effects on children. Violence involving children has a direct impact on police officers both in terms of police officer safety and in terms of police personnel morale. More often than not, police officers want to help the kids they see in trouble, but they don't have the ability or the authority. It's frustrating to everyone. The police officers know firsthand about the cyclical nature of violence among children. They know that the children of today, who are exposed to violence without treatment, are likely to be the perpetrators of tomorrow. For the police, the cycle of violence is not a theory—it is cold, hard reality. They need the tools to help these kids on their beat. Our bill provides those tools.

The bill we are introducing today is modeled on an innovative and successful partnership between the Yale Child Study Center and the New Haven Police Department. This legislation centers around community cooperation and community action. It promotes maximum local flexibility to meet the needs of different communities. This police partnerships for children legislation will allow local departments to provide children exposed to violence with intervention by trained police personnel and/or child mental health professionals. It will increase community policing efforts by providing training for law enforcement in child, family, and cultural issues. It will encourage interaction and collaboration with schools, corporations, and other community members to build coalitions for the prevention of community violence. Basically, it will facilitate community resource centers directed at helping our kids survive the violence in the streets.

What can be sadder than a young child who cannot dream and imagine a future? A child who has no belief in the future has no reason to care about the present. But with a partnership between law enforcement and the community we can begin to create a present that is worth living, and we can identify high-risk children and families so that services can be provided to them early, rather than later—before, instead of after they become involved in crime.

I have said it again and again, Congress cannot get rid of all the violence through legislation, and it certainly can't solve all of our problems overnight. Solving the current violence crisis will take every citizen and every community challenging the behaviors and action that society has allowed to become acceptable. But in the meantime, we in Congress are obligated to do something—to take whatever actions we can to contribute to long-term solutions and to contribute to a change in acceptable societal behavior. This bill is a part of that contribution, and should be part of a more comprehensive and collaborative approach to preventive action.

Our kids learn from our example. Let's show them cooperation, open minds, and peaceful coalitions. Let's give them police partnerships.

TRIBUTE TO H. DEAN COVINGTON OF ROME, GA

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, Rome, GA, lost one of its most outstanding citizens recently when H. Dean Covington, a decorated war veteran, public servant, and civic leader, passed away. I rise today to mourn his death and to extend condolences to his wife Charlene and his 5 children, 13 grandchildren, and 2 great-grandchildren.

Dean served in the Georgia House of Representatives from 1947 to 1952 and practiced law in Rome for 50 years. He was an adviser to the U.S. Department of Defense for 20 years. Dean was also the founder of the Rome Vocational School—now named Coosa Valley Technical Institute—and WROM radio station.

Born in Rome on March 14, 1916 Dean attended the Darlington School and the University of Georgia, where he received bachelor's and law degrees. During World War II, he was an Army intelligence officer with the 20th Armored Division and helped liberate the Dachau concentration camp. For his service to his country, he was awarded the Bronze Star.

Dean also gave freely of his time to areas outside his profession. He served on the boards of Shorter College, the Ethel Harpist Home for Children, and local chapters of the Boys' Clubs of America and the Red Cross. He served as a member of my Service Academy Selection for 6 years.

Through all his good works, Dean proved himself to be dedicated to public service and capable of achievement at the highest levels. Throughout his life, he demonstrated intelligence, integrity, sound judgment, and an unyielding commitment to the people of Rome. Mr. Speaker, H. Dean Covington will be sorely missed, but he will continue to serve as a role model for Romans who witnessed his love for his community.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the 100th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association [UNA], the oldest and largest Ukrainian-American organization in the United States. The UNA has a proud history of fortifying the national identity, culture and pride of Ukrainian-Americans, many of whose families suffered great hardship and sorrow leaving their native Ukraine.

From its humble beginnings in 1894 with 13 branches, the UNA has expanded to its present 370 branches—or lodges—in 27 States of the United States and 7 provinces of Canada. Currently UNA has nearly 66,000 members and over \$100 million in assets.

Through its network the UNA maintains close contact with its membership. Officers of the branches see to the needs of their members, participate in various local Ukrainian activities, and provide leadership in the Ukrainian-American community.

In addition to providing for the life insurance needs of the Ukrainian-American community by offering low-cost protection, the UNA provides members with a wide range of educational, cultural, social and charitable benefits. Through its many diverse programs, the UNA has helped preserve the national traditions and customs of Ukrainians in the United States and Canada, thereby contributing to the richness of American culture.

As part of its fraternal benefit work, the UNA provides over \$120,000 in scholarships annually to its members. It operates a retirement home for its senior citizens, provides mortgages to its members, and is a patron of the Ukrainian community's cultural and religious activities. Over the years the UNA has provided low-interest mortgage loans for the construction of many Ukrainian churches and community centers in the United States and Canada, strengthening the religious and cultural bonds in the community.

In addition to publishing *Svoboda*, the oldest Ukrainian language newspaper in the world, UNA has been publishing an English language newspaper, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, for over 60 years, and a monthly children's magazine, *Veselka*. Over the years the UNA has also financed numerous books on Ukrainian subjects.

Service to its members and the greater Ukrainian-American community has been the hallmark of the UNA throughout its history. It has remained the cornerstone of the Ukrainian-American community because its membership encompasses community leaders whose dedication, self-sacrifice and hard work have preserved its identity. While serving its members UNA has never forgotten the people of Ukraine. UNA has helped Ukraine build a democratic and free market society, and look to a second century of service and achievement as rich as its first.

I salute them, on behalf of all Central New Yorkers, and have great respect for the substantial and vibrant local Ukrainian community.

EDWARD P. WASHABAUGH: ENTREPRENEUR, LEADER, ROLE MODEL

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. BARCIA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise with a great deal of joy today to tell you the story of the most productive life of a man for whom I have a great deal of respect and admiration, Mr. Edward P. Washabaugh of Bay City, MI. I also rise with a great deal of sadness to tell you that this man who has meant so much to so many in my home community has left us for his eternal rewards.

Growing up in Bay City, I could see the work of a very proud and capable gentleman every day. Others of us have seen similar ex-

amples of excellence in other parts of the country. Many of us admire the University of Notre Dame football stadium, state-of-the-art auto production facilities like the Packard Motor Car Plant of Detroit and the Grey Iron Foundry in Saginaw, and Veterans' Administration hospitals in Indianapolis and Des Moines. Edward Washabaugh was privileged to work on each of these projects after he graduated as an engineer from the Carnegie Institute of Technology, now better known as the Carnegie-Mellon Institute. His experience and capabilities earned him the post of the director of the Works Progress Administration from 1933 to 1941 in Bay City, before continuing in public service as a captain in the Army Corps of Engineers during World War II.

Edward Washabaugh demonstrated his entrepreneurial skills when he started Northern Concrete Pipe, where he revolutionized the precast concrete pipe industry by inventing ways to have pipes pass through others in order to develop an effective and safe sewer system that was duplicated throughout the world. He ran Northern Concrete Pipe as both a world class engineer and a most astute businessman until his retirement 2 years ago as a very productive 84-year-old role model for others who would do well to duplicate his formula and work effort for success and excellence. Even at this age he still set an example for younger workers by putting on his hard hat and going to work on the plant floor.

And even with all of the demands of an innovative and thriving business, Mr. Washabaugh still had time for outstanding involvement with his church, the St. Maria Goretti Church, the Knights of Columbus, and American Legion Post No. 18.

I am sure that all of our colleagues will want to join me in extending our very sincere condolences to Beatrice, his wife for over 60 years, his son William, his 12 grandchildren, and 15 great grandchildren. Edward Washabaugh had a most successful and productive life. He leaves us with outstanding work and an example for others. He leaves his family with an outstanding heritage. We should all be so fortunate.

NATIONAL FFA WEEK

HON. WILLIAM H. NATCHER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, this week is National FFA Week and once again it is a pleasure to join with the members and leaders of the National FFA Organization as they celebrate this event. FFA is a vocational student organization for high school students enrolled in agricultural education classes in the public high schools and area vocational centers. More than 417,000 FFA members across the Nation are gaining valuable leadership skills through agriculture and community service projects. This year's theme, "FFA—Leadership for America," is a good one because of the emphasis on leadership in this organization.

My home State of Kentucky had 150 FFA chapters and 12,622 members this past year. Over 1,150 of these members and leaders at-

tended 1 week of FFA leadership development training at the Kentucky FFA Leadership Training Center in Hardinsburg, KY. This training is designed to help individuals develop their skills as leaders of their local chapters. Because of the efforts of these FFA leaders, members of Kentucky FFA have been successful at national, State, and regional levels.

In the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, the district I represent in Congress, several chapters competed in National FFA contests at the National FFA Convention in Kansas City, MO, last year. I am delighted to recognize the following FFA chapters for the awards they received at this convention: Breckinridge County—Silver Plaque for Farm Business Management, Central Hardin—Bronze Plaque for Floriculture, Spencer County—Silver Plaque for Meats Judging, Breckinridge County—Silver Plaque for Parliamentary Procedure, and Spencer County—Bronze Medal for Prepared Public Speaking.

I would also like to recognize those from the district I represent who were winners at last year's State FFA Convention in Louisville. They are: Brent Baker of Adair County in Beef Production, Angela Jury of Central Hardin in Floriculture, Scott Humphrey of Spencer County in Forage Crop Production, Kevin Duke of Davies County in Forest Management, Chris Wilson of Metcalfe County in Specialty Crop Production, Angie Montgomery of Spencer County in Swine Production, the Spencer County FFA Chapter in Chapter Safety and in Building Our American Communities, Jeffrey Bewley of North Hardin in Computers in Agriculture, Amanda Ramer of West Hardin in Tobacco Essay, Chad Shaw of Metcalfe County in AIC Contest—First Place, Travis Dowell of Breckinridge County in AIC Contest—Second Place, Brad Underwood of Taylor County in AIC Contest—Fourth Place, the Breckinridge County FFA Chapter in Chapter Meeting, Farm Business Management and FFA Commodity Marketing, Charles Tichenor of Spencer County in Prepared Public Speaking, Jayme Taul of Breckinridge County in Impromptu Speaking Beef, Dana Ritchie of Central Hardin in Impromptu Speaking Crop, Melodie Stull of Breckinridge County in Impromptu Speaking Horse, Lyle Knifely of Taylor County in Impromptu Speaking Swine, and Mark Royse of Marion County in Impromptu Speaking Turf and Lawn Care.

In addition, the following FFA chapters from Kentucky's Second Congressional District were recognized as Gold Emblem Chapters at the State FFA Convention: Warren Central, Breckinridge County, Bullitt Central, Warren East, Marion County, Metcalfe County, North Hardin, Barren County, Spencer County, Central Hardin, LaRue County, and Daviess County. West Hardin Junior was recognized as a Gold Emblem Junior Chapter and Edmonson County was recognized as a Silver Emblem Chapter.

I am proud to have Regional Star State FFA Members and State and Regional Star State Agribusinessmen in the Second Congressional District of Kentucky. Earl Fleming Wright of Breckinridge County and Brent Louis Baker of Adair County are 1993 Regional Star State FFA Members in Production. Jason W. Karrer of Spencer County is the 1993 State Star Agribusinessman. Scottie Clan of Central Har-

din and Chris Cowan of Adair County are 1993 Regional Star State Agribusinessmen.

At this time, I would like to commend all of those associated with the FFA organization, not only in Kentucky, but throughout the Nation for their many accomplishments in the science of agriculture. FFA is an organization that provides many young people with an opportunity to learn about agriculture while training them to become leaders in their communities. FFA really is "Leadership for America."

TRIBUTE TO EDWARD "DOC" JAMES

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I rise today to pay tribute to an exceptional citizen of the First Congressional District of Indiana, the late Edward William "Doc" James.

Doc passed away on Thursday, January 27, 1994. He was the first son born to Dr. Randle and Eddie Frances James, on December 8, 1921, in Memphis, TN.

Mr. James graduated from Froebel High School in Gary, IN, in 1941. He went on to study at Western Michigan University where he lettered in football, basketball, and track. Mr. James' career began with his enlistment in the U.S. Navy, and followed with illustrious positions as probation officer for the Juvenile Court, superintendent of sanitation for the city of Gary, president of the Ol' Timer's Club, chairman of the Teamsters International Black Caucus, chairman of Lake County Grievance Board, and co-chairman of the Teamsters Human Relations Committee. He also served as a board member for the A. Philip Randolph Institute and the Trade Winds Rehabilitation Center.

Doc was the Teamster Local No. 142 business agent for over 25 years, and he also held the office of vice president. He functioned as secretary for the Lake County Democratic Party, served on former President Harry S. Truman's Speaker's Bureau, and maintained membership in the American Legion and the NAACP. In addition, Doc coached the 1960 World Champion Biddy Basketball for the city of Gary, served as international organizer for the Brotherhood of Teamsters, and as a connecting link of the Northern Indiana Chapter of Links, Inc., an organization encouraging youth participation in local social and political activities.

He leaves to mourn his passing, a devoted wife, Violet [nee Hower]; son, Edward Jr. and wife Carolyn; godson, John Hower; grandchildren, Kim, Randall, Candice, Brandi, and Gregory; sister-in-law, Gloria Bernal of Jacksonville, Florida; brother-in-law, Victor Hower of Gary; cousins, Gregory and Jerard Huntington, and Helen McBride—all of Chicago, IL; and a host of other beloved family and friends.

I would like to take this opportunity to commend Mr. Edward William "Doc" James for all of his contributions to Gary, IN. He was a man admired for his strong spirit, and will truly be missed by family, friends, and citizens of the city of Gary.

TRIBUTE TO REV. LEONETTA BUGLEISI

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to the Reverend Leonetta Bugleisi. On Sunday, February 27, Reverend Bugleisi will be installed at Beverly Unitarian Church, in Chicago, IL. She received her master's of divinity from United Theological Seminary, a United Church of Christ seminary in St. Paul, MN, in 1989. Since completing seminary, she served as an intern at First Universalist Church in Minneapolis, MN (one of the fastest growing Unitarian Universalist churches in the country); provided ministry to Unitarian Universalist Fellowship of Mankato, MN; and, most recently, was the full-time minister of Emerson Unitarian Universalist Chapel in St. Louis, MO.

Reverend Bugleisi believes in applying the seven Unitarian Universalist principles to one's daily life. She affirms and promotes positive forces such as truth, democracy, and the worth of each person. I am certain she will use her ministry at Beverly Unitarian Church to broaden awareness and strengthen spirituality in her congregation and in the greater community. It is people like Reverend Bugleisi who are so instrumental in creating clear responses to the problems we face on an individual, community, and global level.

I commend her and the Beverly Unitarian Church for their dedication to the spiritual lives of their congregation and to the good of the greater community, and wish her the best of luck in the days ahead.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT H. BELLINA

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Robert H. Bellina, principal of O'Fallon Township High School in O'Fallon, IL. Mr. Bellina will retire from the O'Fallon Township High School at the end of this school year after 35 years of dedicated service to his students and fellow educators. During his committed career at O'Fallon, Mr. Bellina served 8 years as teacher and coach to his students. He then focused his remaining 27 years as principal, working to improve and expand the schools programs and influence. Mr. Bellina's talents and dedication gained the attention and admiration of his colleagues—in 1991, he was named Illinois Principal of the Year.

Education is one of the top priorities of America's future. It is the most important investment we can make in our Nation for individual opportunity and national competitiveness.

Mr. Speaker, Robert Bellina has served the State of Illinois well as an outstanding educator and administrator. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Mr. Bellina a future as bright and productive as his past.

RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE PEACE PROCESS IN GUATEMALA

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to be joined by a bipartisan group of Members in introducing a concurrent resolution in support of the Guatemalan peace process and greater protection of human rights in Guatemala.

The resolution focusses on several human rights cases and problems that have been documented by the State Department, the Organization of American States, and the United Nations. It expresses the sense of Congress that all but humanitarian and development assistance to Guatemala should be conditioned on substantive improvement in the protection of human rights and the strengthening of civil sectors, as well as the continuation of the peace process.

The resolution specifically calls on President Clinton to condition such assistance on verifiable resolution of the murder cases of American Michael Devine and renowned Guatemalan anthropologist Myrna Mack and the kidnapping, rape, and torture of American nun Dianna Ortiz and on the dissolution of the civil defense patrols.

The resolution also commends Guatemalan President De Leon Carpio and the leaders of the URNG guerrillas for the resumption of peace talks, under the mediation of the United Nations, intended to bring a negotiated end to more than 30 years of armed conflict by the end of this year. Furthermore, the resolution calls on President De Leon Carpio to develop and implement a course of action that will bring Guatemala's human rights record up to internationally recognized standards.

This resolution will be helpful in supporting the peace process in Guatemala. It sends a message to those who would oppose peaceful resolution of the conflict and the establishment of more democratic political processes: Congress is determined to support a negotiated solution to Central America's last remaining civil war and to support the development of a system of justice which will put an end to the intolerable human rights conditions which spawned it.

PREVENTING ILLNESS CRITICAL TO MINORITIES

HON. BARBARA-ROSE COLLINS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill authorizing model projects to provide what are called preventive health services for minorities. Preventive services are those designed to prevent or delay the onset of a health problem, in contrast to therapeutic services which treat a disease or condition.

I am proposing this bill because the need for preventive services is greatest among mi-

norities because of the alarmingly high rates of preventable disease and premature death. For example, black men have the highest rate of stroke among all population groups, with a death rate twice that of white men. Black women have three times the cervical cancer death rate of white women. Low-income and teenage women, a disproportionate number of whom are minorities, are at particular risk of having a low-birth-weight baby.

This bill also recognizes that many preventive services do work. A recent Office of Technology Assessment study found the following, among others, to be effective: mammography in women over age 50; Pap smears for sexually active women; cholesterol and hypertension screening for certain individuals; and prenatal care for poor women.

I offer this bill because minorities face far greater stresses than others and a successful demonstration in the minority community would offer hard proof of the viability of prevention programs in other populations.

As the Congress debates health care access for all, I look forward to working with my colleagues toward enactment of this important measure, one that offers great hope to millions of minority Americans.

SUMMARY OF THE MINORITY HEALTH PROMOTION AND DISEASE PREVENTION ACT OF 1994—FEBRUARY 24, 1994

The Minority Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Act would authorize the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to award grants for demonstration projects to provide preventive health and health promotion services to minorities.

Preventive health and health promotion services are defined to include "medical and medical-related services intended to promote health maintenance, prevent illness, eliminate health hazards, produce early detection of disease, and inhibit deterioration of health."

The bill would require the Secretary to award grants to entities serving at least 2 urban, distressed communities and one rural community; the Secretary to evaluate projects on the basis of their effectiveness in reducing the incidence of disease and death, for renewal of grants; grantees to develop a health assessment and health promotion/disease prevention plan for each person served, in consultation with the person; and grantees to contribute 30 percent of the total cost of the project, unless waived by the Secretary upon demonstration of extreme hardship.

The bill authorizes \$15 million for fiscal years 1995, 1996 and 1997.

HONORING JAMES M. "MIKE" LAMBE ON A DISTINGUISHED CAREER WITH THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, the common public perception of a National Park Service [NPS] employee is that of a ranger in a smokey bear hat and green and gray uniform working among some of America's great natural and historic resources. In reality the men and

women of the NPS perform a wide variety of important jobs that further the mission of the NPS. One such NPS employee who I believe deserves public recognition and thanks is James M. "Mike" Lambe. On March 1, 1994, Mike will retire after a distinguished 34-year career with the NPS, including 30 years dealing with legislative affairs for the agency.

The various statutes governing the NPS and its associated programs make up a significant and important body of law. Nowhere in those laws will you find Mike Lambe's name but, nevertheless, he leaves a significant imprint on many NPS laws of the past 30 years. As chairman for the past 9 years of the subcommittee with responsibility for the NPS, I, as well as other Members and staff, have benefited from Mike's expertise and knowledge of NPS law. Whether providing legislative drafting service to individual Members or developing legislative positions for the NPS, Mike has carried forth his duties in a highly professional manner that has earned him the respect of many. Working in the legislative arena can be a very difficult and demanding task. To do so for 30 years under both Democratic and Republican administrations is an impressive achievement. Such is his knowledge of NPS law that it is said that Mike has forgotten more NPS law than most people ever learn.

Mike Lambe's work has been recognized within the Department of the Interior and the NPS as well. In every year since 1985 he has received Performance Awards. Three times he has received Special Achievement Awards, capped by the award of the Department of the Interior Citation for Meritorious Service in 1989. Mr. Speaker, in certain quarters it has become fashionable to denigrate Federal employees as nameless, faceless, uncaring bureaucrats. Mike Lambe's career proves how erroneous this view is. Dedicated and competent, Mike has set an example of what it means to be a public servant.

I understand that following his retirement, Mike plans to move to Delaware, where he has spent time annually pursuing his avocation with ornithology. Mike has also let it be known that he plans to enjoy using his retirement enhancing his photography skills. I hope his photographic pursuits will take him to our national parks, where, as a visitor, he can enjoy some of the fruits of his labor. Mike should be proud of his work on legislation dealing with our national parks. The staff of the Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Land and I wish Mike all the best in his retirement.

COMMITMENTS MADE BY PRESIDENT CLINTON DURING HIS RECENT TRIP

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I asked Ambassador Strobe Talbott on January 25, 1994, to provide me a list, in writing, of every promise and every commitment made by President Clinton during his recent trip to Europe, secret or not secret.

On February 18, 1994, I received an unclassified response from the State Department. The text of that document follows:

Question. What commitments were made to the Russian Government at the recent summit?

Answer:

AGREEMENTS AND JOINT STATEMENTS OF THE MOSCOW SUMMIT

Documents signed by the Presidents

Trilateral Statement by the United States, Russia, and Ukraine on transfer of nuclear weapons from Ukraine to Russia with Ukraine to receive compensation, security assurances, and assistance in safe and secure dismantlement of nuclear weapons.

Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin provided certain security assurances to President Kravchuk once START I enters into force and Ukraine joins the NPT. These include commitments: to respect Ukraine's independence and sovereignty and refrain from the threat or use of force against it; to refrain from economic coercion; to seek UN Security Council assistance if Ukraine should be the object of a threat involving nuclear weapons; and not to use nuclear weapons against it.

Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin also informed President Kravchuk that consultations have been held with the United Kingdom, the third depository state of the NPT, and that the United Kingdom is prepared to offer the same security assurances to Ukraine once it becomes a non-nuclear-weapon state party to the NPT.

President Clinton reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to assist the safe and secure dismantlement of nuclear forces. Under the terms of the highly enriched uranium (HEU) contract signed in Moscow, Russia will convert 500 tons of HEU to low-enriched uranium (LEU) and sell the LEU to the United States Enrichment Corporation (USEC), a U.S. Government corporation. USEC will use the LEU it purchases from Russia to fulfill contracts it has to supply fuel for nuclear power stations in the United States and throughout the world. Over the 20-year life of this contract, Russia will earn approximately \$12 billion from sales of enriched uranium that will be sold to commercial nuclear power stations. There will be no net cost to the U.S. Government.

The Annex to the Trilateral Statement records the three Presidents' decision to take certain steps within ten months. These include: provision to Ukraine of fuel assemblies containing 100 tons of low-enriched uranium (to begin the process of compensation); transfer of at least 200 warheads from SS-19 and SS-24 missiles for dismantlement; and an advance payment of 60 million dollars to Russia against the HEU contract to help defer costs of transporting and disassembling warheads and to produce fuel assemblies.

Moscow Declaration between United States and Russia summarizing the achievements of the summit and current development in the U.S.-Russia partnership.

The two Presidents agreed upon the need to strengthen arms reduction and non-proliferation regimes and to create, together with other interested states, a new mechanism to enhance transparency and responsibility in the transfer of conventional arms and sensitive dual-use technologies.

Further, the Presidents announced that they would direct the detargeting of strategic nuclear missiles under their respective commands so that by not later than May 30, 1994, those missiles will not be targeted.

The two Presidents reaffirmed their readiness to move forward on the path of openness

and mutual trust in American-Russian relations and to create favorable conditions for the comprehensive development of political, commercial, humanitarian, and people-to-people contacts between the two countries. In this connection, the United States intends to open a Consulate General in Yekaterinburg in February 1994.

Documents issued in the name of the Presidents

Joint Statement on Human Rights calls for full respect for human rights and condemns aggressive nationalism, ethnic and religious intolerance, and anti-Semitism.

Joint Statement on Non-Proliferation which commits the U.S. and Russia to work closely to prevent proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems, biological weapons, proliferation of ballistic missile technology, and proliferation of other destabilizing military technologies.

President Clinton and President Yeltsin agreed to establish a joint working group to consider:

Including in their voluntary IAEA safeguards offers all source and special fissionable materials, excluding only those associated with activities having direct national security significance;

Steps to ensure the transparency and irreversibility of the process of reduction of nuclear weapons, including the possibility of putting a portion of fissile material under IAEA safeguards. Particular attention would be given to materials released in the process of nuclear disarmament and steps to ensure that these materials would not be used again for nuclear weapons.

The Presidents also tasked their experts to study options for the long-term disposition of fissile materials, particularly of plutonium, taking into account the issues of non-proliferation, environmental protection, safety, and technical and economic factors.

They reaffirmed the intention of interested organizations of the two countries to complete within a short time a joint study of the possibilities of terminating the production of weapon-grade plutonium.

To promote the implementation of a comprehensive ban on chemical weapons, the Presidents welcomed the conclusion of the implementing documents for the Wyoming Memorandum of Understanding and agreed to conclude work in as short a time as possible on the implementing documents for the Bilateral Agreement on the Destruction of Chemical Weapons.

The United States welcomed Russia's intention to join the Missile Technology Control Regime and undertook to cooperate with Russia in facilitating its membership at an early date.

Fund for Large Enterprises in Russia

President Clinton named Michael Blumenthal, former Secretary of Treasury under President Carter, as Chairman of the Fund for Large Enterprises in Russia. The Fund will promote private sector development in the Russian Federation.

The U.S. plans to capitalize the Fund with \$100 million in foreign assistance appropriations this year.

Bilateral Trade Mission

The President committed to send a group of U.S. business executives, headed by Commerce Secretary Brown, to visit Russia in March to promote trade and investment.

Documents signed by Secretary of State Christopher and Foreign Minister Kozyrev

Memorandum of Intent Concerning Cooperation in the Area of Export Control com-

mits the signatories to cooperate in discussions, consultations, and training to prevent proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and other destabilizing military technologies.

Air Transport Agreement that will provide American carriers new overflight routes in the Russian Far East and expand service by U.S. and Russian carriers to each other's cities.

Agreement on Cooperation in the Fields of Public Health and Biomedical Research that will facilitate development of direct contacts between scientists, universities, research centers and other institutions on disease control and prevention, public health protection, and biomedical research.

Agreement on Cooperation in Radiation Health Effects provides for broad U.S.-Russian cooperation on the effects of ionizing radiation on human health and environment. Such research can improve understanding of health and safety precautions to protect workers and the public against exposure to radiation from releases from nuclear facilities or nuclear accidents.

Documents issued in the name of the Foreign Ministers

Middle East Joint Statement that will commit both sides to continue their partnership in promoting the Middle East Peace Process.

Joint Statement on COCOM that will commit both countries to cooperate in replacement of the current COCOM structure with a new multilateral mechanism to prevent proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems, and other military technologies.

AGREEMENTS AND JOINT STATEMENTS OF PRESIDENT CLINTON'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO MINSK, BELARUS

President Clinton reiterated the United States' deep appreciation for the historic steps Belarus has taken in fulfillment of its commitment to a non-nuclear future. He informed Chairman Shushkevich of the availability of additional funds, including \$25 million under the Nunn-Lugar legislation for the Safe and Secure Dismantlement (SSD) of Nuclear Weapons.

To assist Belarus in undertaking serious economic reform, President Clinton informed Chairman Shushkevich of a new package of \$10 million in technical assistance for Belarus that will help fund small-scale privatization, exchanges and training, and projects in health, energy and the environment.

President Clinton and Chairman Shushkevich signed a Bilateral Investment Treaty which will encourage private investment and economic growth in Belarus. An agreement was announced allowing the U.S. Export-Import bank to expand its operations in financing bilateral trade.

The parties agreed to establish an American Business Center in Minsk and further agreed to create a bilateral Business Development Committee to help identify and resolve problems that impede business expansion and to seek ways to develop new business opportunities.

The U.S. and Belarus agreed to establishment of a Regional Enterprise Fund and also signed a memorandum of understanding expressing their intention to establish a Joint Commission for Agribusiness and Rural Development. Noting a recent protocol signed between the United States and Belarus in Washington providing credits to Belarus for the purchase of U.S. wheat exports, President Clinton informed Chairman

Shushkevich of the availability of an additional \$10 million in P.L. 480 credits to be used for the purpose of U.S. food commodities.

President Clinton announced a donation of humanitarian medical equipment and training worth \$10 million for the Republic of Belarus. The equipment will be sufficient to equip an entire 1,500-bed hospital.

President Clinton pledged American technical electoral assistance as soon as a date for new elections is announced by the Supreme Soviet. These elections now appear unlikely to take place in 1994.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE FUTURE OF UNITED STATES-CHINA TRADE RELATIONS

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank you for the opportunity to address this subcommittee on this very important issue, an assessment of the implementation of conditions for renewal of most-favored-nation trade relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China.

In January I led a delegation to China in order to engage in frank, constructive talks with Chinese officials regarding deep concerns that remain over China's human rights record. We also wanted to meet with those who suffer from the continued and well-documented repression—especially political dissidents and underground church believers. We succeeded on both goals.

Let me note at the outset that the Chinese people deserve the abiding respect of their government, and nowhere is this more crucial than in protecting universally recognized human rights. It was out of empathy for the oppressed, the tortured, the prisoner of conscience, the mother being forced to abort her baby, that I went to China to respectfully but firmly petition the Chinese Government for relief.

While mutual economic cooperation is important to both countries and while it would be easy to put profit over human rights, adherence to internationally recognized standards of human rights is the cornerstone for any cooperation and further progress. The Executive order calls for significant progress in the area of human rights. I continued to tell officials that without significant progress, MFN was at great risk. In meetings with high officials of various government ministries I stressed that scrutiny of China's human rights record will not be cursory or frivolous, but would entail a penetrating analysis as to whether substantial progress has been made.

The Executive order is quite clear in listing the human rights conditions which must be met in order for MFN to be renewed later this year. It also requires China to comply with the 1992 MOU concerning prison labor.

Let me mention only a few of the human rights issues which should be of great concern to us—religious liberty and the new executive orders from Li Peng which further limit freedom of religious expression, the accounting for and treatment of political and religious pris-

oners, the continued coercive measures used to enforce the population control program, the proposed eugenics law, the continued coercive measures used to enforce the population control program, the proposed eugenics law, which scholars from the U.S. Holocaust Museum have likened to Nazi-era programs, which would target the most vulnerable of Chinese society, the millions of prisoners who are forced into slave labor to support China's economic reform programs. This list could go on and to speak on any one of them could fill volumes—and literally does.

I recommend to my colleagues some of the books which document the human rights abuses in China today. The names of these books alone tell of the tragedy of human rights in China. In addition to the State Department's Report on Human Rights—which this year says that the "overall human rights record in 1993 fell far short of international standards"—these reports are: "Continued Persecution of Christians in China," "Laogai Handbook," "Slaughter of the Innocents," "A Mother's Ordeal." And since my return from China the reports on human rights abuses continue to come in: "China's Public Relations Strategy on Tibet," "Bitter Winds"—which documents the experience of Harry Wu during his detention in the Chinese gulag—"Detained in Tibet"—which lists over 1,000 political and religious prisoners in China today—and "Human Rights Watch World Report 1994"—which says that "religious repression in China intensified throughout 1993."

In addition to these reports, I have gotten personal reports from China which document the arrest and detention of a bishop who said Mass for our delegation and a renewed crack-down on the Protestant house church movement. All of us were shocked when we learned that the Chinese Government would not stop at persecuting, harassing, and arresting its own people. Less than 2 weeks ago, three American citizens were arrested and detained in China. Dennis Balcombe, the pastor of Hong Kong's Revival Christian Church, who will testify later today, was detained. The arrest was made during a midnight raid on the house in which Reverend Balcombe and several other guests were sleeping. He and the others were accused of disturbing the public peace and all of his possessions were confiscated. Had Reverend Balcombe been in China to negotiate a business deal he would have had welcoming hands extended to him. Instead, because he brought the good news of the Gospel he was met with clenched fists.

I am happy that Reverend Balcombe is here today to testify. He is a living witness to the renewed religious persecution which is taking place in China. As an American citizen he enjoyed the benefit of swift action on the part of many people and human rights groups, including Christian Solidarity International, who is hosting his visit here. However, there are thousands of Chinese citizens who do not have this benefit. Three of the people who were arrested along with him are still detained, and there are even reports which say they have been executed. If they are alive, and I hope they are, how long will they have to wait in prisons, how many beatings will they have to endure, who will speak out loudly and act swiftly for them? And what of those friends of

Reverend Balcombe who are not in prison but must remain in China and live under the fear of persecution?

Bishop Su Zhi Ming, the 62-year-old auxiliary bishop of Baoding was arrested on January 20 while Treasury Secretary Bentsen was in China discussing the future of United States-Sino trade relations. Bishop Su has told us that he was questioned at great length about our meeting. But he also believes that his release was due to our meeting as well. Again, Mr. Chairman, who will speak out for the thousands of unknown others who languish in China's prison system—many of them elderly and in need of medical attention.

These people are not interested in political activity, they pray for the government and their leaders and ask for God's blessings on China. All the religious believers in China are asking for is the ability to worship freely and openly. Right now those who do not belong to the government-sponsored churches have no place to worship, many of them are denied housing and work permits, and countless numbers are harassed, detained, tortured—and some have been martyred for their faith. I also submit for the RECORD an eyewitness account of the situation of the Roman Catholic Church in China written by a member of my staff.

On January 31, Premier Li Peng issued two executive orders which further restrain religious liberty in China and will have devastating consequences for the underground Protestant and Catholic churches.

Order 144 is titled "Rules for management of foreigners' religious activities." It prohibits all proselytizing activities by foreigners among Chinese. While it allows for foreigners to conduct their own private worship services, they are prohibited from preaching in Chinese churches. It also prohibits the importing of religious goods and publications.

Order 145 regulates management of places of worship. The right to assemble, pray and worship God—even in your own home—carries severe punishments. Catch-all statements such as "No one may use places of worship for activities to destroy national unity, ethnic unity and social stability, to damage public health or undermine the national educational system," criminalizes just about anything that a believer says or does. These cruel policies are likely to lead to thousands of new arrests, tortures and mistreatment.

And what happens to many of these people who are held in China's prisons? Mr. Chairman, millions of these people are detained in forced-labor prisons where they work long hours each day to meet unrealistic production quotas. We have known about this for years and have tried to engage the Chinese Government in addressing this human rights abuse.

The 1992 Memorandum of Understanding [MOU] expressly prohibits the importing of prison labor products and outlines the method of investigating reports of forced labor in prisons.

Even when it was signed, many people criticized the MOU as a meaningless document unless it would be backed up by swift and open verification. Testimony only a few months ago by Assistant Secretary Winston Lord indicated that there has been great resistance by the Chinese to investigate reports of prison labor. The Chinese deny access to

prisons by United States officials until they have had enough time to sanitize the prisons and factories. Visits by nongovernmental human rights groups are not allowed at all.

The Chinese Laogai is not like any prison system we are familiar with. These are forced-labor camps similar to the Nazi work camps of another era. It is the most extensive forced-labor camp system in the world, and this system has destroyed the lives of millions of people, and it continues to do so. In January I met with several people who bear the permanent scars of years in Chinese prison labor camps. I heard their stories of beating and torture and saw for myself the broken bodies which these camps created.

The MOU is mentioned specifically in the Executive order. It is clear that China has not yet lived up to this agreement, nor is there any indication that it will in the future. We are still denied access to prisons and there is a large body of evidence that products manufactured entirely or in part are still being exported to the United States. All the while, millions of people continue to suffer at the hands of the cruel government slave-master.

Religious believers and prisoners are not the only victims of China's continued violations of human rights. The government aggressively victimizes women who bear children outside of the government's repressive one child per couple policy. Reports abound which detail the lengths to which the government officials will go to see that quotas are met and policies enforced. The New York Times' report by Nicholas D. Kristof poignantly described the ordeal of a mother and child who were victims of the government-sanctioned brutality. It recounts the case of Li Qiuliang who had been given permission to have a child in 1992. When, on December 30, 1992 she had not given birth the local population control officer ordered the doctor to induce labor. The child died and Ms. Li has been left incapacitated.

Secretary of State Warren Christopher, when he learned of this report, said that he was appalled by China's coercive family planning practices and would seriously consider tying MFN to ending those practices. In the "Report to Congress Concerning Extension of Waiver Authority For The People's Republic of China," it explicitly states that "in considering extension of MFN, we will take into account Chinese actions with respect to the following: Taking effective steps to ensure that forced abortion and sterilization are not used to implement China's family planning policy."

During my meeting with Li Honggui, director for the General Office of the State Family Planning Commission of China, he brushed aside with an angry smile our concerns that Chinese women are routinely victimized and abused with coerced abortions and coercive sterilizations. When questioned about the New York Times' report, Mr. Li responded by saying that the article was "not real" and that it only showed the "unfriendly staff" of the New York Times.

In a sworn affidavit, Dr. John Aird, former Chief of the China Branch at the U.S. Census Bureau, said "coercion in the Chinese family planning program has in the past 2 years reached its second extreme peak approaching or perhaps exceeding the levels of 1983."

Forced abortion is a crime against both women and children. The House of Rep-

representatives has twice called this a "crime against humanity." In China today, women are punished by the state for conceiving a child not approved by state goals. If a woman is lucky or clever enough to escape to deliver an illegal child, and is discovered, she is fined and otherwise dealt with.

In December the Chinese Government issued a draft of a eugenics law which would legalize discrimination against the handicapped—however the government may define handicapped—by forcing sterilization and denying them permission to have children. There are also provisions which would mandate the abortion of any babies which are determined to not meet government-approved standards of health and ability. While the rest of the world moves to protect the rights and the dignity of the handicapped, China is seeking ways to exterminate them.

It is becoming increasingly clear that in category after category the Chinese Government is not only not making progress, but is actually getting worse—bringing further shame and dishonor to the government and more and more pain to the Chinese people.

Today, and each day since I have returned from China, the facts point to significant regression, not progress, in human rights.

Today as we review the conditions which the Executive order placed on renewal of MFN, there is little indication that China has been willing to make any significant progress when it comes to human rights. There is a great deal of evidence that China has regressed significantly—just look at the books and reports. Given this body of evidence will one or two prisoner releases out of thousands be significant progress? Will the visit to five prisons out of hundreds be significant progress? Only a few months remain before the administration must make a decision. We must continue to let China know that we are watching and that we care, that we will not sacrifice human life for profit, and that the United States is serious when we say we want significant progress in human rights.

[From Faith & Freedom, Winter 1994]

TOMORROW, YOU COULD BE IN PRISON—THE HUMBLE ORIGINS OF AN UNDERGROUND CHINESE FAITH

(By Stan De Boe)

It is easy to find elegant church buildings in China's major cities, some of which were built before the communist revolution and survived the devastating Cultural Revolution of the 1970s. The religious leaders responsible for them wear fine suits, enjoy high social status, meet freely with foreign visitors, and publicly proclaim that indeed China has freedom of religion.

The government approves and monitors these churches. One branch, the Catholic Patriotic Association (CPA), has four million members, with 60,000 said to be joining each year. CPA President Joshua Zong Huaide called this a "golden period for church development."

The CPA is not united with the Vatican. The Chinese government appoints its bishops. These Catholics have a reputation for patriotism and goodwork. CPA leaders support the coercive population control program of the government. It is important, Zong said, for the Chinese people to love their country and support socialism.

Yet the CPA and its official Protestant counterpart make up only one segment of

the Chinese Christian community. This became dramatically apparent on my recent trip there. Off in a "village" with three million people, I was told in private that Mass was being celebrated by the underground Catholic church, and that I should attend.

A long, wandering cab ride took me to the outskirts of the village, where the car stopped and I was told to get out and walk the last few blocks. Nothing ahead looked like a church, though the street was filled with bicycles. After turning one last corner I had to stop in disbelief. There, in a stockyard at the very end of this desolate area, were hundreds of people, young and old, men and women, kneeling on the frozen ground as a priest was saying a Eucharistic prayer. They had gathered in secret to pray, to worship.

It dawned on me that this church building was in fact a donkey stall, something like the humble habitation where Christ made his first earthly appearance. The altar was set up under a canopy. Speakers hung from trees to project the voices of the choir.

I was reminded of the many pictures I had seen of the underground Ukrainian Catholics during the Soviet era, gathered in remote places in the dark of night to celebrate their liturgy. Here, I could see the depth of faith of these Chinese believers. After communion everyone sang at the top of their lungs a song proclaiming their loyalty to Pope John Paul II. This act is the very thing that could get them arrested or result in discrimination against them. Yet they proudly and boldly sang. This was the fourth or fifth such Mass conducted in the stockyards that day.

PERSECUTION AND THE PARTY LINE

I traveled to China in early January as part of a congressional delegation to discuss human rights, religious freedom, and the future of U.S.-Chinese relations. We met with officials from the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Justice, and the Supreme People's Procurature, as well as the CPA. We consistently asked if there were Christians in prison because of their faith. They told us no, and that if Christians were in prison it was because they did not support socialism.

Unlike some churches in Eastern Europe under communism, the underground churches I encountered in China did not appear to be havens for political dissidents. These Christians, constantly at risk of being sent to prison or worse, pray for their state leaders and do not openly quarrel with socialism—though the Vatican does.

They pray for their freedom to worship. Rarely do they focus on the problems and sufferings of the past and present. Instead, they choose to see the past as preparation for the future. Not only is the Chinese church on the brink of a great awakening, I was told, but the church in China is being prepared for a mission beyond China. Missionaries are being trained to take the Christian message to all parts of the world, once they are allowed.

Meeting with me carried great risk, but these underground Christians wanted their story told. Many of these Chinese Christian leaders had already spent years in prison, one for nearly 40 years. Most had been beaten repeatedly, some were forced to stand for days in closet-sized rooms in water as high as their waists, while others were bound by their wrists and suspended from the ceiling. All spoke of inadequate medical attention and food while they were detained. Many had been sentenced to "re-education through labor" programs—prison camps for hard labor—regardless of their age or physical condition.

In 1991, one of the underground parishes decided to test the government by building a church. They worked day and night, making most of the materials they needed. In two months their structure was complete. The government sent in police to tear it down, but the people surrounded the building. Apparently not wanting to shed blood, the police backed down and did not tear down the church or arrest anyone. The government is not always so reticent. Yet this one act of defiance served to strengthen the resolve of the underground church.

That strength is quietly linked across traditions, as shown in the evident respect of underground Protestants and Catholics for each other. A Catholic bishop spoke with great respect and affection for the Protestant minister with whom he once shared a prison cell. One Protestant leader spoke of the dedication of Catholics he knows. But when he was asked about any contact or cooperation between the two communities, he said there was little or none. We later learned that this was not due to problems between them, but because of the potential dangers. If they were working together, the government, ever-fearful of Christian conspiracy against it, would have another reason to persecute the church.

Underground Catholics with whom I met said that the government continues to harass them. Many of those known to the Government, especially the priests, cannot obtain residency or work permits. Thus they are entirely dependent on the support of the community. They are subject to detention without charges for short periods of time—too short for international religious freedom advocates to publicize their plight.

IN DANGER, BUT NOT AFRAID

Just days after our return to the United States, a Catholic bishop who celebrated Mass for our delegation was detained without charge for nine days at an undisclosed location. After his release he was questioned at length about the meeting with us.

On January 31, two days after the release of the bishop, Premier Li Peng issued two executive orders severely restricting religious activity. Order 144 bans the work of foreign missionaries and Order 145 restricts the activity of Chinese Christians and could result in the arrest and detention of thousands who choose to practice their faith outside of government control.

In a midnight raid in Central China during mid-February, ten Christians, three from the United States, were arrested for "illegal religious activities"—involvement with the underground church. The foreigners were expelled, while the nationals and the expatriates could face up to three years in administrative detention.

The United States government, under Presidents Reagan, Bush, and Clinton, has said that it is looking for improvements in human rights in China. During some periods Christians are persecuted less, during others more. But the legal and ideological structure by which people are always at risk remains strong—and perhaps has become even more threatening.

There is no indication that the Chinese government has any intention of easing up on the underground Christians. Nor are church members being broken by the waves of persecution. After seeing a simple but magnificent church recently constructed by hand on the personal property of an underground Catholic bishop, I asked about the government's response to the way they had ignored regulations on building. The bishop bravely said, "Now is the time for the under-

ground church to come above ground. What can they do to us? Tear down our church? Put us in jail?"

TRIBUTE TO DINAH SHORE

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I am saddened this afternoon to learn of the passing of Dinah Shore.

Dinah was known throughout the world for her kindness, generosity, incredible talent, and boundless energy. She was the star of radio, television, and film. She toured with the USO and, to her fans she was a source of inspiration.

A native of Winchester, TN, she graduated from Nashville's Hume Fogg High School and Vanderbilt University. They were especially proud of her success, which she took in stride and without ever allowing it to affect her outlook on life or her attitude toward people around her. Most recently, she hosted a weekly television talk show on the Nashville Network.

All Tennesseans, all Americans, will miss Dinah Shore. She graced us with her gentleness, her humor, and her love. We will miss her and, to her family, we extend our deepest sympathies.

DINAH SHORE DIES; RADIO, RECORD, MOVIE,
TV CAREER SPANNED SEVEN DECADES

(By E. Scott Reckard)

BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.—Dinah Shore, the honey-haired, down-to-earth singer and talk show hostess whose career spanned seven decades of radio, television, records and movies, died of cancer Thursday. She was 76.

At various times in her life, Miss Shore also was known as pitch woman for Chevrolet, author of cookbooks, wife of cowboy actor George Montgomery, companion of actor Burt Reynolds, pal of presidents Gerald Ford and Ronald Reagan and hostess of a popular professional golf tourney.

Preparing her final cable television show for the 1989-90 season, she said she had never felt intimidated during a career that sent her into millions of American living rooms.

"I don't know how to be afraid of that old red eye," she said of the camera's "on" light. "It's one person to me. I don't visualize large numbers of people out there. I'm comfortable with it."

Miss Shore, who won eight Emmy Awards, nine gold records and the USO Medallion Award as the first entertainer to visit GIs on the front lines of World War II, died at her home here. Her illness was brief, publicist Stephanie Masters said.

Born Frances Rose Shore on March 1, 1917, in Winchester, Tenn., the brown-eyed entertainer was a graduate of Nashville's Vanderbilt University.

The gentility and conservatism of her Southern background stayed with her as the world changed. In 1970, preparing to return to NBC-TV for a weekday morning program about women's interests, she listed her subject matter as "men and well men and, uh, men."

She said she appreciated the women's movement drive for equal pay, but added: "It's a man's world and you must give something to get something."

"We want men to cherish us, love us, protect us, be polite to us," she said. "When we go out to dinner, we expect them to pick up the check. If we're to be in rough competition with men, won't we have to give some of that up?"

The marriage to Montgomery in 1943 produced two children, Melissa Ann Hime in 1948 and John David Montgomery in 1954. She divorced Montgomery in 1962. A second marriage to Maurice F. Smith in 1963 lasted a year. She never remarried although her relationship with Reynolds provided fodder for the tabloids and gossip columnists in the 1970s.

"Dinah was the most wonderful friend I ever had and for me the world has lost the very best part of it," Reynolds said in a statement.

Aside from guest appearances on talk shows, Miss Shore had kept a relatively low profile in the last two years. She continued to indulge her passion for golf, playing frequently with friends such as former anchorwoman Kathleen Sullivan, a neighbor at Miss Shore's home near Palm Springs.

Sullivan, in a telephone interview from that Coachella Valley golf resort area south of Los Angeles, said Miss Shore's death would touch many lives.

"This is a loss to this valley, a loss to women in sports, a loss to the entertainment field," Sullivan said.

Television comic and producer Carl Reiner, who worked with Miss Shore on her television program in 1960, remembered her vivacity and graciousness.

"She was the most alive person I ever met, absolutely interested in everything in the world and everybody in the world. And she was always sincere," Reiner said.

"Dinah was five star in every way," former President Ford said, calling her "one of the finest, most generous and thoughtful persons" he and his wife, Betty, had ever known.

Miss Shore began her broadcast singing career in 1938 on New York's WNEW, teaming with another young singer Frank Sinatra. She joined the NBC radio network later that year and signed a contract with RCA Victor in 1940. A year later she joined Eddie Cantor's radio program; by 1943 she was starring in her own radio program, sponsored by General Foods.

Her last television show, "A Conversation With Dinah" on The Nashville Network, ran from August 1989 to March 1991 as a weekly show. Later that year, she did specials for TNN, interviewing Reynolds and Tennessee Ernie Ford. She appeared on a TNN tribute show to Eddy Arnold in May 1992.

Her daytime talk show, "Dinah and Friends," ran from 1979 through 1984. From 1974-79 she was in "Dinah!" From 1970-74 it was "Dinah's Place."

An older generation remembers her from "The Dinah Shore Chevy Show," a variety program that aired from 1956-63. Earlier still was "The Dinah Shore Show," which lasted from 1951-57.

She acted in such movies as "Thank Your Lucky Stars," "Up in Arms," "Belle of the Yukon," "Follow the Boys," "Make Mine Music," "Fun and Fancy Free" and "Aaron Slick from Punkin Crick."

Miss Shore, who had Hollywood Walk of Fame stars for recording, radio and television, once said that people identified her most with the slogan from her variety show: "See the USA in Your Chevrolet." She would sing the jingle with gusto on every show, her right arm punching the air.

She was hesitant about analyzing her place in TV history.

"I'm not sure I'll have one," she said in a 1989 interview. "Time and the people will judge that. I guess it will be pleasant and I hope it will be exciting. It won't be terribly controversial."

The assessment on her George Foster Peabody Award for distinguished broadcasting was not so modest.

"What TV needs, obviously, is about 100 Dinah Shores," it reads.

In addition to her son and daughter, survivors include three granddaughters: Jennefer, Adam and Alexander Hime. Funeral services, to take place in Los Angeles, were pending.

TRIBUTE TO DISTRICT JUSTICE LEONARD "WHITEY" BOEHM

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute today to Leonard "Whitey" Boehm, who on February 26, 1994, will be celebrating his retirement as a district justice.

Leonard "Whitey" Boehm has had an illustrious career serving the people of Pittsburgh area as a district justice and local public servant. He has served for 14 years as district justice for the Carrick, Overbrook, and East Brookline communities. He has continued to serve past the official retirement age as a senior status district justice. District Justice Boehm has also served as president of the Special Courts Justices Association for 6 years.

District Justice Boehm has played a central role in administering justice in the Pittsburgh area. He has brought to the position of district justice the necessary commitment to ensuring that every person appearing before the court is treated with respect and compassion. He has upheld the dignity of the court and has ensured that his fellow citizens can continue to hold the proceedings of the court in high esteem.

District Justice Boehm's public service spans over 40 years. He began his career as a public servant with the city of Pittsburgh Public Works Department where he worked for 27 years. He also served for 3 years as an inspector in the Allegheny County Controllers Office. In both his career as a district justice and in these previous positions, Leonard "Whitey" Boehm has been admired as a man of integrity and dedication to fairly and effectively serving the public.

District Justice Boehm has also been an active member of his local community. He has served for 31 years as a Democratic committee member in the 32d ward and has also served as ward chairman. He has also served with the Carrick-Overbrook Community Council. District Justice Boehm is also a proud member of the local German Club. District Justice Boehm and his family are parishioners at the Resurrection Church in Brookline. District Justice Boehm and his wife Irene have three children, Karen, Cathy, and Lenny, and also have several grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that the House should honor individuals like District Justice Leonard "Whitey" Boehm. I am pleased that I have this opportunity to salute him for his outstanding record of public service.

YOUTH OF THE HUDSON VALLEY PETITIONS FOR CLEAN WATER

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, on February 1 a group of students from my district in New York, and from along the Hudson River, traveled to Washington, DC, to show their Government how important clean water is to them. This trip was the culmination of 1½ years of hard work for these students, for with them they brought a petition for clean water and 10 large panels filled with the signatures of 15,000 young people throughout New York's Hudson River Valley. These students worked with the Hudson River Sloop, *Clearwater*, an advocacy group for a cleaner Hudson River, to educate fellow students about the importance of clean water in preserving the food chain, areas for recreation, and the well-being of all living things. I feel it is important to share the feelings and statements of some of these young people as we prepare to deal with reauthorization of the Clean Water Act.

Below are the words of our next generation:

ALLISON BLEEKER, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. We are from Hagan Elementary School in Poughkeepsie, N.Y. We represent E.A.C.H., the Environmental Action Committee at Hagan School. We would like to now read the petition we drafted.

VANESSA VAN DERVEER, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. Petition for clean water to members of federal, state, and local governments.

GREG PARTRIDGE, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. All the kids who are signed here are concerned about the condition of water.

STEPHANIE ARONZON, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. We need clean water, and we must undo the damage we have done to the Earth.

ADAM BANNER, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. When water is polluted all parts of the food chain are affected.

GREG. Habitats are destroyed by filling in of wetlands, dredging of bottom sediments, and destruction of dunes and beaches.

STEPHANIE. People deserve clean water for drinking and swimming, clean shores to visit, and clean fish to eat.

ADAM. We must have stronger laws, better public education and awareness, and stronger regulations on the practices and products of business, industry and public utilities.

ALLISON. We must protect our oceans, rivers, streams, harbors, bays, estuaries, lakes, ground water, shores, wetlands, and bottom sediments.

GREG. Many people think this is just an environmental cause. They think it is for the fish so they have a clean home. It is also for us and our kids. If this bill is not passed and improved they will not have clean water.

VANESSA. If all the Earth's water was put in a gallon jug, only a tablespoon would be fresh clean water. All other water would be salt water or water captured in ice or glaciers. We must preserve the little water we have.

STEPHANIE. There is a creek that is in my community. I used to play in it with my friends. It is in fact a part of Casper Creek. Last year E.A.C.H. cleaned the creeks' polluted sites as a project. A section that runs near my house is littered. I never paid much attention to it, but now I realize it is a problem. Wetlands are getting littered like this

in every state, in every country, all over the world. This all adds up to lots of pollution in our water system. When E.A.C.H. cleaned up Casper Creek we asked the town supervisor to have the owners clean up a certain site. Today we're asking Congress to help us clean up.

ADAM. We live along the Hudson River and our community relies on it for clean drinking water. For years, power companies dumped chemicals into the water. Some of these pollutants settled into the sediments and will be harming the water and life that depend on it. We ask Congress to renew, strengthen and improve the Clean Water Act to insure clean water for our future.

ALLISON. I just wanted to say how much this petition means to us. We worked hard and what we wrote is from our hearts. We want and must have clean water.

AMANDA TREYZ, Manhattan, N.Y. My presence here today means a lot to me. When I first started working with *Clearwater* my goal was to get the Hudson clean enough for me to go swimming right off the pier near my house in lower Manhattan, I have not forgotten this goal, but it seems a lot further off than it did at first. What this petition means to me, is that other people share this dream. What the Clean Water Act means to me is that our legislators also share this dream. But this act is more than a dream, and there are more reasons for this act than a dream.

An argument doesn't really need to be made for clean water. Just remember—whatever you dump in rivers will come back. But the Clean Water Act as it is now is not enough. We need stronger laws and stricter laws. Pollution, sanctioned by law, is still pollution and it should be outlawed. The cost of change is not an excuse to pollute. President Clinton said, "we must have the courage to change"—this act is something that needs to be changed. If we keep on putting industrial chemicals into our waterways, eventually they will end up on our dinner table. Many people in industry say that their emissions haven't been proven to cause harm, but I don't see them fishing in the Hudson for their dinner. My dream of a clean Hudson has been put on hold indefinitely, but it is within your power to make this dream a reality.

DAVID VELEZ, Goshen, N.Y. Ladies and Gentlemen, in 1972, the Clean Water Act was passed into law. The ultimate goal of the act was to eliminate the discharge of pollutants into navigable waters by the year 1985. It is now 1994, and obviously, that goal was never attained. This year, the act will be renewed. The question is "What is going to happen to it?" Most likely, changes will be made. Who will these changes benefit?

It could benefit industries and developers. It would be all too easy to make modifications to the act that would allow these companies and corporations to gain the upper hand. They could be allowed to do whatever they want to our most precious and powerful resource—water. They could be allowed to dump whatever waste and by-product they see fit. Or it would still be illegal, but fines and penalties would be lowered, while grace periods and time limits would be raised. Of course, this would be good. Productivity would go up. Prices would go down. There would be more jobs. This would help the American economy. It's a good business solution, and the price would be negligible.

If you would like to see just what negligible means, you can look at the number of waterways in North America. I can tell you a little about the Hudson River.

Last year, I was selected to volunteer aboard the *Clearwater*. When I told my friends, I heard things like, "hope you don't fall in the water", "don't swim in it", "watch out for the floating garbage". As I found out, those stereotypes are a little outdated. I was however, glad it didn't rain the day before, or I might have had to dodge the raw sewage that overflows from the outdated treatment plants along the river. And I couldn't go fishing, since all the aquatic life in the river is contaminated by the 1 million pounds of PCB's lying on the river's floor. When we took passengers on board, of any age, there was a general feeling of concern. Is it safe, can I swim in it, is there any hope?

Yes, there is. Many people fight everyday to protect our national treasures. This group of young people you see before you is just one group of these people. We want revisions to the Clean Water Act to benefit us, and anyone else who feels clean water, safe food, public recreation, and natural beauty is important. We can't offer the posh extravagances given out by lobbyists representing special interest groups. All we can offer is a cloth scroll, but behind it is the work, effort, love, and concern of thousands of young people. They are asking their government to help them. This document was created of love for our waterways, by young people, for all people. I implore you, ladies and gentlemen of the government, to see to it that this dream gets carried out.

ELIZABETH AZCON, Manhattan, N.Y. The clean water issue is a very important one because without clean water every living creature will become extinct, including you and I. Many harmful chemicals have been entering our waters. Rivers have been dying as well as our marine life. Raw sewage and industrial sewage have been contaminating water and have caused illness to living creatures who innocently take in these chemicals by drinking, swimming or fishing from this contaminated water.

PCB's are constantly being stirred up, entering the food chain and flowing down stream penetrating the flesh of fish who in turn are eaten by humans or by any other dominating animal in the food chain. Water pollution is a severe problem that has been set aside for too long. We must take action now and begin to purify our drinking water because soon, before we know it, we will be taking in 10 percent water and 90 percent chemicals. Humans, marine life and wildlife will be dying from PCB and chemical related illnesses. Planet Earth will eventually deteriorate by this so called water problem that most people seem too busy to deal with. We must dedicate more time to the Earth's physical problems than spend time on building the perfect weapon for war or building the most hi-tech building in existence. As I said before we must take action now before we have no clean place to live in and no children to care for. All we can leave for our children and our children's children is a clean, purified planet for them to develop, work and enjoy their life on.

TORAH JOHNSON, Hudson Valley Sloop, *Clearwater*. In September of 1992, I met with a group of students from the environmental club at Hagen School, and in an afternoon I helped the children decide on the wording of the text to the petition you see here.

Now, a central tenet of *Clearwater's* education program is to empower children and to provide them with the skills they need to take part in decisions affecting their own future, such as the issues currently under debate in the Clean Water Act. And so, with each of the many of thousands of children who read and signed the petition, the experi-

ence was part of a discussion about the importance of participating in their government. We encouraged them to express themselves in pictures or messages; to speak directly to their legislators. These discussions were very constructive, not only for what the children learned, but for what I learned about the children. Through these discussions and through reading these panels, I have come to understand must better how they view the Earth and their government.

Among the children I spoke to, I found a universal concern for the environment, and an understanding of the ecological problems facing us. But, I found some other things; some things that disturbed me very much. Many children, even among those that are active in environmental clubs, expressed feelings of powerlessness, resignation, and even guilt in the face of environmental problems; even in the discussion among the children who wrote the petition. When it was suggested that the petition say "We deserve clean water . . ." one of them raised their hand and asked, "Why do we deserve clean water if we were the ones who polluted it?" Interesting that she should have a sense of stewardship of the environment that so

many adults lack, and so distressing that at 10 years old she should have a sense of guilt about the state of the natural world.

I also found many of the children to be cynical about their government. A group of the fifth graders in Piermont, NY actually shouted angrily something I heard over and over again from kids: "The government won't listen to us. We're just kids. They don't care what we think."

Probably the discussion that impacted me the most was with a group of kindergartners in the Bronx. I asked them to tell me what a law was, and one boy raised his hand. He said, "Laws are so that when you break them, they put you in jail." "Are laws good?" I asked them. They all shook their heads "no." They all needed to puzzle very carefully when I asked them if a law against polluting the river was a good idea, but finally they concluded that it was a good idea.

The long term health of our waterways, indeed of the Earth, will depend upon the vision and concern of today's youth. And today's youth see the need to make difficult sacrifices to save our planet. But many children feel their voices are ignored and stifled. They are scared. On the local level, our own

Hudson River is an ecological war zone. The fish are poisoned with General Electric's PCB's, but many children eat the poisoned fish due to the ignorance of their parents or just the need for food. The river is still, even with twenty years of the Clean Water Act, it is still not swimmable for much of its length due to sewage contamination. If you swim in the river you can get sick. The dire significance of global environmental problems is not lost, even on a child. As a biologist, I know these children have reason to be frightened, and as a teacher, though I believe they have reason to hope, I can't tell them they don't have reason to be frightened.

We must hear their voices, we must strengthen the Clean Water Act, and enact other legislation to ensure them a healthy future. The messages and pictures on these panels are like writing on the wall, they reflect the voices of thousands of children who are speaking to you. I ask that before you leave this room today take the time to read some of the messages. Each one of us has a voice of its own. I'll finish with what one young person wrote: "It's good to pollute—Not!"